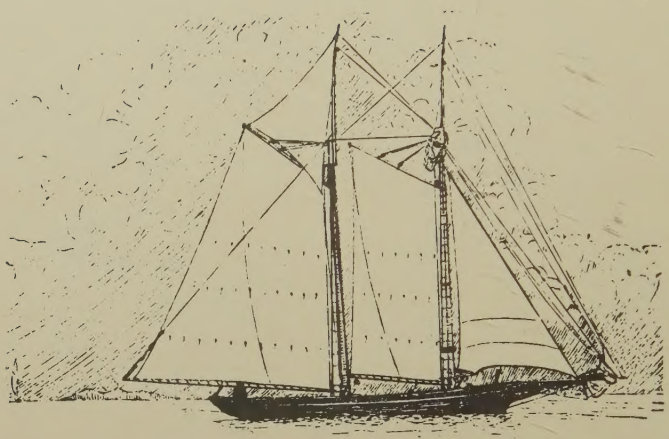
FISHERIES

OF THE

UNITED STATES

1962

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries



Created in 1849, the Department of the Interior--America's Department of Natural Resources--is concerned with the mana ment, conservation, and development of the Nation's water, fish, wildlife, mineral, forest, and park and recreational resourc It also has major responsibilities for Indian and Territorial affairs.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department works to assure that nonrenewable resources are develop and used wisely, that park and recreational resources are conserved for the future, and that renewable resources make th full contribution to the progress, prosperity, and security of the United States--now and in the future.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Stewart L. Udall, Secretary
James K. Carr, Under Secretary
Frank P. Briggs, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, Clarence F. Pautzke, Commissioner
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES, Donald L. McKernan, Director

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES

1962

(A Preliminary Review)

by

E. A. Power
Chief, Branch of Statistics
Division of Resource Development

C. F. S. No. 3200
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QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE TO MAJOR SPECIES

Many persons using this publication are interested in information on individual species. To assist in locating data, there follows a list of the major species, the type of information concerning each included in the report, and the pages on which it appears.

Flounders:
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- relative volume, 8
- relative value, 9
- price indexes, 26

Groundfish:
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- relative volume, 8
- relative value, 9
- per capita consumption, 18
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- canned (sardines), 18, 20
- meal and oil, 21
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Sardines, Pacific:
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- per capita consumption, 18
- canned, 20
- meal and oil, 21
- price indexes, 26
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- exports, 34, 35
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QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE TO MAJOR SPECIES

Tuna:
- catch, 1, 5
- relative volume, 8
- relative value, 9
- per capita consumption, 18
- canned, 20
- meal and oil, 21
- price indexes, 26
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Whiting:
- catch, 1, 5
- relative volume, 8
- relative value, 9
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Clams:
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Lobsters (northern and spiny):
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- relative value, 9
- per capita consumption, 18
- canned, 20
- freezings, 22
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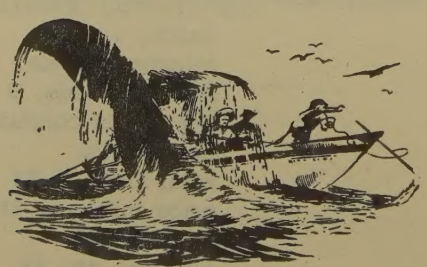


The Industry in 1962: -- It was a relatively prosperous year for most fishermen and processors.

The total catch of 5,240 million pounds was slightly above that of the previous year and the nation's second largest. (Record -- 5,268 million pounds in 1956). The $381 million paid to fishermen was the highest in history although the average price per pound of 7.3¢ was only a little better than in 1961 and below the average price in some previous years.

There were substantial gains in the landings of flounders in New England, sea herring at Maine ports, Alaska salmon and king crabs, and shrimp in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Menhaden were again taken in large volume and accounted for nearly 43 percent of the total catch of all species. Production of other major species such as haddock, halibut, jack and Pacific mackerel, whiting, clams, blue crabs, northern lobsters, and sea scallops was about average, showing no spectacular volume change. The tuna catch was lower than in 1961 because of a decline in landings of yellowfin in California, but the Pacific albacore and skipjack catch was good and the California bluefin tuna run was one of the best in history. There were some fisheries that did not produce well in 1962. Atlantic Coast ocean perch landings were the lowest since 1944, and the New England oyster industry faced a dismal future due to dwindling production. In Alaska, sea herring operations (restricted by legislative action) yielded one of the smallest catches in history. The California sardine fishery almost reached the vanishing point with the smallest production since before World War I. Pacific Coast Dungeness crabs were scarce in all areas except Central Alaska.

The United States is one of the major consumers of fish and shellfish. In 1962, foreign produced edible fishery products again supplemented domestic production and were received into this country in record volume. Imports of fresh and frozen fillets (including groundfish blocks), tuna, sea scallop meats, spiny lobsters, shrimp, canned lobster meats, and canned oyster meats were the heaviest in history. Large quantities of sea herring, northern lobsters, canned sardines, and canned tuna were also received in large volume from foreign sources. Imported fish meal and scrap was at an all-time high in 1962. As a result of the heavy imports of edible and industrial fishery products, the United States, containing 6 percent of the world population, caught and imported about 11 percent of the world catch in 1962.

Manufactured fishery products produced in the United States from the domestic catch and imports were valued at about $940 million in 1962. Most segments of the canning industry enjoyed a prosperous year. Record packs of tuna, crab meat, and clam products; and excellent packs of salmon, Maine sardines, mackerel, and shrimp were canned. Producers of fresh and frozen fish fillets had a relatively good year. Although the volume of groundfish fillets was less and this segment of the industry remained in a depressed condition, production of flounder fillets was up 21 percent; and whiting fillets, 87 percent. Fish sticks were produced in record volume, and the remarkable fish portion industry continued its rapid growth, exceeding fish sticks for the first time. A rapidly growing segment of the industry is engaged in the preparation of specialty fish and shellfish dinners, etc. which are becoming increasingly popular. Fish meal and solubles reached near-record production and the volume would have been greater had not bad weather caused an abrupt termination of the fall fishery off North Carolina. Prices for meal and solubles were good and markets showed considerable firmness. Unlike the meal market, there was some difficulty in marketing raw fish oil. The supply was reported as moderate, demand slow, and the market weak.

Average prices for fish and shellfish advanced during 1962, according to the "Wholesale Average Price and Indexes for Edible Fishery Products" for December 1962. The index for fresh and frozen fishery products "127.6" in December 1962 was up 14.3 points; processed, fresh "128.5" was up 12.9 points, and processed, frozen "116.4" was up 11.4 points. However, there was a sharp decline in the index for canned products with the December 1962 index of "109.4", nearly 11 points below the figure for a year earlier.

The 1961 world commercial catch of fish, crustaceans, mollusks, etc., totaled a record 90.7 billion pounds, according to the "Yearbook of Fishery Statistics, 1961" released by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. This was an increase of 9 percent over that reported in 1960, and there are strong indications that the 1962 catch will be considerably larger. The United States remained fifth among the fishing nations of the world, preceded by Japan, Peru, China (Mainland), and the U. S. S. R.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1962

RECORDS ESTABLISHED

CATCH

Flounders, Atlantic and Gulf --- 104 million pounds . . . . . (previous high, 1942 -- 94 million pounds).

Halibut, Pacific --- combined American and Canadian -- 75.3 million pounds (landed weight) valued at $22.2 million . . . . . (previous high, 1960 -- 71.9 million pounds).

Tuna, bluefin --- 39 million pounds . . . . . (previous high, 1958 -- 35 million pounds).

Clam meats --- 54 million pounds . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 50 million pounds).

King crabs --- 52 million pounds . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 43 million pounds).

Shrimp, Alaska --- 17 million pounds . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 16 million pounds).

Gulf States landings --- 1,430 million pounds, over 27 percent of the entire United States catch . . . . . (previous high for these waters, 1961 -- 1,377 million pounds).

Louisiana landings --- 765 million pounds, leading all other States in volume . . . . . (previous Louisiana record, 1961 -- 648 million pounds . . . . . alltime State record, California, 1936 -- 1,760 million pounds).

World catch --- 90.7 billion pounds in 1961 . . . . . (previous high, 1960 -- 83.2 billion pounds). The United States remained fifth among the fishing nations of the world, preceded by Japan, Peru, China (Mainland), and the U. S. S. R.

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS

Canned tuna --- 17.0 million cases valued at $210 million, the seventh consecutive record . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 15.8 million cases valued at $189 million).

Canned crab meat --- 263,000 cases valued at $7.8 million . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 256,000 cases valued at $7.2 million).

Canned clam products --- 2.1 million cases valued at $17 million . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 1.9 million cases valued at $15.8 million).

Fish sticks --- 72.2 million pounds . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 69.8 million pounds).

Fish portions --- 78.7 million pounds valued at $28.1 million . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 59.8 million pounds valued at $22.2 million).

Fish fillets (other than groundfish and ocean perch) --- 79.4 million pounds . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 65.1 million pounds).

Tuna and mackerel meal --- 26,600 tons . . . . . (previous high, 1960 -- 26,500 tons).

Freezings of fishery products reported monthly to the Bureau --- 343 million pounds . . . . . (previous high, 1959 -- 337 million pounds).

IMPORTS

All fishery products --- 4.6 billion pounds (live-weight basis) . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 4.0 billion pounds. Both edible and nonedible imports established records).

Groundfish and ocean perch fillets (including blocks and slabs) -- 221 million pounds . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 195 million pounds).

Other fillets --- 76 million pounds . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 67 million pounds).

IMPORTS - Continued

Frozen albacore tuna --- 84 million pounds . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 72 million pounds).

Frozen tuna other than albacore --- 189 million pounds . . . . . (previous high, 1959 -- 184 million pounds).

Scallop, sea (meats) --- 11.6 million pounds . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 8.7 million pounds).

Lobsters, spiny --- 36 million pounds . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 33 million pounds).

Shrimp --- 141 million pounds (imported weight) . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 126 million pounds).

Lobsters, northern, canned --- 3.1 million pounds . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 2.7 million pounds).

Oysters, canned --- 7.8 million pounds . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 7.7 million pounds).

Fish meal and scrap --- 252,000 tons . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 218,000 tons).

SUPPLY (Domestic production plus imports)

All fishery products --- 9.9 billion pounds (live-weight basis) . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 9.2 billion pounds).

Edible fishery products --- 4.6 billion pounds (live-weight basis) . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 4.3 billion pounds).

Industrial fishery products --- 5.3 billion pounds (live-weight basis) . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 4.9 billion pounds).

Groundfish and ocean perch fillets (including blocks and slabs) -- 312 million pounds . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 288 million pounds).

Fillets and steaks (other than groundfish and ocean perch) --- 156 million pounds . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 132 million pounds).

Tuna, canned --- 392 million pounds . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 369 million pounds).

Lobsters, spiny (imported, largely tails) --- 36 million pounds . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 32.6 million pounds).

Shrimp --- 271 million pounds (heads-off) . . . . . (previous high, 1960 -- 268 million pounds).

Fish meal and solubles --- 630,000 tons (dry weight basis for solubles) . . . . . (previous high, 1961 -- 589,000 tons).

OTHER IMPORTANT FACTS

The total catch of 5,240 million pounds was slightly (1 percent) above that of the previous year and the nation's second largest. The value of the catch ($381 million) was the highest in history.

Shrimp was the most valuable item taken by domestic fishermen in 1962. The ex-vessel value of $72 million was nearly $21 million more than in 1961. Shrimp accounted for 19 percent of the total value paid to fishermen in 1962 and was over 50 percent more than the amount paid for the next leading item, Pacific salmon.

The menhaden catch, 2.2 billion pounds, accounted for 43 percent of the total United States catch of all species.

Louisiana led all States in volume followed by California, Massachusetts, Virginia, and Alaska. About 50 percent of the total catch was landed in these 5 States.

California led all other States in value followed by Alaska, Massachusetts, Florida, and Texas. These 5 States accounted for 52 percent of the total value of the 1962 catch.

Pink salmon fishing in Central Alaska was excellent. The money paid to fishermen for pink salmon in this area was reported to exceed the $7.2 million paid to Russia in 1867 for all of Alaska.

Mackerel fishing was highly productive in 1962 and the combined California catch of Pacific and jack mackerel (139 million pounds) was the seventh highest in history.

The 1962 fishery for Maine sea herring was a remarkable improvement over the poor 1961 season. The catch (157 million pounds) was over 100 million pounds greater than in 1961 and was at a level comparable to normal years.

Landings of pollock amounted to only 16 million pounds -- about 5 million pounds less than in 1961 and the smallest take since 1933.

Landings of ocean perch declined from 132 million pounds in 1961 to 124 million pounds in 1962 -- the lowest landings since 1944.

Landings of Pacific sardines amounted to only 15.4 million pounds and, with the exception of 1952 and 1953, were the smallest since before World War I.

The Alaska catch of sea herring (32 million pounds) was (with the possible exception of the 1953 production) the smallest since 1917.

The 1962 United States catch of oysters (56 million pounds) was the smallest ever recorded.

The take of Pribilof Islands sealskins (77,915 skins) was the sixth largest since 1890.

The Alaska pack of canned salmon (3.5 million cases) was the largest since 1952.

The pack of canned mackerel (1.2 million cases) was the third largest since 1952.

The pack of Pacific sardines (137,000 cases) was the third smallest since World War I.

Production of fish meal and scrap (311,200 tons) was only slightly under the record 311,300 tons produced in 1961.

Since 1950, imports of shrimp (import weight) have increased from 40 million pounds to 141 million pounds in 1962 or 252 percent.

Since 1950, imports of fish meal and scrap have increased from 63,800 tons to 252,300 tons in 1962 or 295 percent.

The total United States supply of fishery products (live-weight) has increased from 6.5 billion pounds in 1950 to 9.9 billion pounds in 1962 or 51 percent. The supply of edible products for the same period was up 6 percent and that of industrial products, 137 percent.

Since 1952, imports of groundfish and Atlantic ocean perch fillets have increased from 107 million pounds to 221 million pounds in 1962 or 107 percent.

Commercial tuna fishing came of age in New England in 1962 when seven purse seiners took over 7 million pounds of fish in waters off Cape Cod to Long Island. There were strong indications that the record landings might lead to the establishment of local canning facilities.

Year-round fishing with longlines for swordfish in waters off New England became a distinct possibility in 1962. In the last four months of the year, nearly 200,000 pounds (including 50,000 pounds of tuna) were taken).

Russian fleets continued fishing on Georges Bank off New England in 1962. Several vessels from East Germany and Poland were also observed. Off Alaska, Russian and Japanese fleets fished in the Bering Sea, along the Aleutians and the Alaska Peninsula, and into the Gulf of Alaska. American and Canadian vessels fished halibut within 280 miles of the coast of Siberia.

The United States first open chute stern trawler (the 187-foot Albatross IV) and the most advanced fishery and oceanographic research vessel ever launched in this country was commissioned by the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, in December 1962.

MAJOR SPECIES

Menhaden. . . Landings of menhaden in 1962 totaled 2.2 billion pounds. The catch was slightly less than the 1961 record of 2.3 billion pounds and the second largest annual landings of a single item in the history of the United States fisheries. Menhaden accounted for 43 percent of the total domestic catch.

Nineteen hundred and sixty-two was the 17th consecutive year in which menhaden was the leading species taken by United States fishermen. There were periods during 1962 when weather limited fishing, and at other times catches were small. However, in general, landings were heavy and at times processing plants operated day and night. There was an unusually large run of menhaden in October off New York and New Jersey and a heavy concentration of fish in Chesapeake Bay. The 1962 catch in the Gulf of Mexico was the second to exceed 1 billion pounds. The total catch of menhaden would have surpassed the 1961 record had not bad weather in November caused an early termination of the fishery in North Carolina.

An adequate supply of menhaden for 1963 seemed assured at the end of 1962. On the Atlantic Coast, the 1962 year-class of fish showed promise of being a good producer in future years. The 1958 year-class, fished heavily in 1962, can again be expected to yield well in 1963.

Salmon, Pacific. . . The North Pacific salmon fishery yielded a catch of about 317 million pounds to domestic fishermen in 1962. The catch was slightly larger than taken in 1961, but was 60 percent less than the record 791 million pounds landed in 1936.

The Central Alaska pack skyrocketed to over 2 million cases in 1962. Fishermen in the Kodiak Island area found a bonanza when pink salmon provided some of the richest fishing in many years. This catch was so large that it has been estimated that the money paid to fishermen by canners for their fish exceeded the purchase price paid for Alaska. Substantial numbers of pink salmon caught in this area were transported to other areas for processing.

Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound also had good runs of pink salmon, but in Western Alaska there was a sharp decline in the catch of red salmon. The salmon catch in the Northern District of Southeastern Alaska was disappointing while fair fishing was reported in the Ketchikan area. Virtually no pink salmon were taken in Washington waters in 1962--this being the off-year for the Puget Sound catch of this species. Salmon fishing in this area was marked by the expected "failure" of the Fraser River (sockeye) red salmon runs. Columbia river fishing for chinook or king and chums was somewhat better than in 1961. Other species were taken in smaller quantities.

Tuna. . . . . The domestic catch of tuna landed in the United States amounted to about 309 million pounds--16.7 million pounds less than in the previous year. Although the California tuna season was disrupted by several price disputes that slowed unloadings of fish in August, September, and October, the sharp decline in the important domestic yellowfin tuna catch largely accounted for the overall decrease. California landings of yellowfin tuna fell from 192 million pounds in 1961 to 124 million pounds in 1962. This decrease was only partly offset by larger catches of albacore, bluefin, and skipjack. The increase in the supply of tuna for canning (the canned pack established a new record) came from imported frozen tuna.

Pacific albacore landings were good, and the California bluefin tuna catch broke all previous records. In the last 3 months of 1962, fishermen reported that yellowfin tuna were extremely scarce in the high-seas fishery off Central and South America.

Commercial tuna fishing came of age in New England in 1962 when seven purse seiners took over 7 million pounds of bluefish tuna (and some skipjack) in waters off Cape Cod to Long Island. There were indications that the record landings might lead to the establishment of shore facilities and a permanent fishery. Further South in the Chesapeake Bay area, a subsidiary of a leading Pacific cannery established a new tuna processing plant of modern design.

Groundfish. . The Atlantic fishery for groundfish (cod, cusk, haddock, ocean perch, pollock, and white hake) continued in a depressed state in 1962. Although ex-vessel prices were better than in 1961, the combined catch of these species (327 million pounds) was 13 million pounds or 4 percent less than in 1961. Landings of cod, cusk, haddock, and white hake were about the same as in the previous year. The decline resulted from reduced landings of pollock and ocean perch. The catch of pollock amounted to only 16 million pounds -- about 5 million pounds less than in 1961 and the smallest take since 1933. Landings of ocean perch declined from 132 million pounds in 1961 to 124 million pounds in 1962 -- the lowest since 1944 and less than half the record 258 million pounds taken in 1951. Production of ocean perch in Massachusetts remained on the same level as in 1961. The decline resulted from reduced landings at ports in Maine.

Mackerel, Pacific and jack . . Mackerel fishing was highly productive in 1962. The combined landings of Pacific and jack mackerel totaled 139 million pounds. The catch (3 million pounds less than in 1961) was the seventh highest in the history of the fishery. Receipts of Pacific mackerel (48.6 million pounds) were the largest since 1957, and landings of jack mackerel (90 million pounds) were the second highest since 1952.

Mackerel fishing was as good as in any previous year. The fish appeared in volume and were abundant in Southern California waters during most of the year. An ex-vessel price dispute kept the fishing fleet in port for about 5 weeks during September and October, resulting in considerable production loss; and at times, canners curtailed mackerel purchases during periods of peak production. Had fishing effort remained at a maximum level during 1962, it is believed that an all-time record catch would have been taken.

Halibut, Pacific. . . The North Pacific halibut catch reversed the "law of supply and demand" in 1962. The United States - Canadian catch (75.3 million pounds, landed weight) was the largest ever produced, yet the value of the catch ($22.2 million) was the highest ever recorded. Landings at Ketchikan, Alaska, were the largest in history; and Kodiak, Alaska, and Bellingham, Washington, became major halibut ports. The ability of the halibut banks to yield record catches year after year results from the effective administration of the resource by the International Pacific Halibut Commission.

Contributing to the high level of the catch was an early season, without quota, for fishing in an area above the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands. The season, in this area was also extended beyond the closing date of other areas. American and Canadian vessels fished further west than in previous years and found an abundance of fish within 280 miles of the coast of Siberia. Weather conditions were relatively favorable during the early season. During 1962, high prices kept the fleet fishing for halibut rather than for other species.

Sardine, Pacific. . . California's sardine fishery, once known as the largest in the United States in volume of catch, almost reached the vanishing point in 1962. The year produced only 15.4 million pounds and, with the exception of 1952 and 1953, the catch was the smallest since before World War I. It was far below the record 1.5 billion pounds taken in 1936.

A price dispute kept the fleet inactive for about 5 weeks in the fall, but had little effect on landings. Sardines just failed to appear in appreciable numbers.

Sea Herring, Maine . . . The 1962 fishery for Maine herring (used principally for canning sardines) was a remarkable improvement over the disastrous season of the previous year when schools of fish remained offshore where conventional fishing gear was ineffective. In 1962, herring moved into waters within reach of fishermen and although irregular at times, fishing was generally considered good. The catch climbed from only 54 million pounds in 1961 to 157 million pounds -- a level comparable with earlier years.

The canned sardine pack increased from the low production (754,000 standard cases) in 1961 to 2.1 million standard cases in 1962. Late in the year, the Maine Sardine Council reported that inventories were considered normal and that the industry was making an impressive comeback in regaining domestic markets lost to imported products as a result of the small Maine pack in 1961.

Sea Herring, Alaska . . . The Alaska catch of herring, used entirely in the manufacture of industrial products or as bait, amounted to 32 million pounds -- 35 percent less than in the previous year. With the possible exception of the 1953 production, the catch was the smallest since 1917.

In 1962, herring operations were permitted only in Southeastern Alaska by legislative action. Although the catch was low compared with previous years, the single reduction plant in operation experienced a relatively successful season. It was generally believed that the absence of competition among the several plants normally in operation may have contributed more to the success of fishing than did the abundance of fish.

Anchovies, California . The California catch of anchovies totaled 2.8 million pounds -- 4.9 million pounds less than in the previous year. It was reported that the abundance of anchovies in California waters was above normal in 1962, however, market weakness caused fishing effort to be directed to other species.

Shrimp. . . . Total United States shrimp landings in 1962 amounted to 190 million pounds valued at $73 million, an increase of nearly 16 million pounds and $21 million compared with the previous year. Increased landings were reported in Oregon and Alaska, and in all States of the South Atlantic and Gulf, except Florida, where a decrease in landings of pink shrimp caused a decline. Fall catches of large white shrimp in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama boosted the overall value for the fishery. Prices were firm throughout the year despite increased production -- up 9 percent -- and imports -- up 12 percent. Stocks of frozen shrimp increased over 11 million pounds during the year.

Oysters . . . The 1962 United States catch of oysters was the smallest ever recorded. Production amounted to only 56 million pounds -- 7 million pounds less than in 1961 due to a sharp decline in the Virginia production. The supply of oysters increased in New Jersey and Florida, but was not large enough to offset the loss in other areas.

East Coast oyster men, faced with a dwindling local supply, turned in increasing numbers to the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast for supplemental stocks of oysters.

Crabs:. . . . The catch of crabs in 1962 totaled 226 million pounds, somewhat less than in 1961.

Blue. . . . The 1962 landings of 147 million pounds were below the 153 million pounds taken in 1961. However, the Maryland and Virginia catch of about 84 million pounds was a record for these States. In only two other States (Texas and South Carolina) were landings larger than in the previous year.

Dungeness . Catches were very low in 1962 and prices were high. Crabs were scarce, almost to the point of failure, throughout most of the range of the species. The catch was down a third in Washington and Oregon; in California, landings fell from 11.7 million pounds in 1961 to only 3 million pounds. Late in 1962, a new supply of Dungeness crabs was located in the vicinity of Kodiak Island, Alaska. As a result of good demand, Alaska landings reached a record 8.5 million pounds -- nearly 4 million pounds more than in 1961.

King. . . . Alaska fishermen took a record 52 million pounds of king crabs in 1962, compared with 43 million pounds in 1961. The species dominated the Pacific Coast crab industry on the basis of its spectacular growth at a time when the Dungeness crab resource was failing. King crab fishing in the westerly portion of Kodiak Island, and in Cook Inlet, and Prince William Sound was exceptionally good. Not only were crabs abundant on known fishing grounds but were also found in new areas. Improved methods of increasing the productivity of fishing gear contributed to the heavy landings.

PRINCIPAL PORTS

San Pedro, California, was the leading United States fishing port in 1962 with respect to both volume and value. Landings at this port amounted to 363 million pounds, having an ex-vessel value to the fishermen of $36 million. Pascagoula, Mississippi, was in second place with 331 million pounds; followed by Reedville, Virginia, 302 million; Empire, Louisiana, 282 million; Cameron, Louisiana, 250 million; and Lewes, Delaware, 239 million pounds. Of these, all but San Pedro were entirely, or principally, menhaden ports. New Bedford, Massachusetts, occupied second place in value of landings, with $15.9 million, followed by Boston, Massachusetts, and Port Isabel-Brownsville, Texas, with $10.5 million each; San Diego, California, $8.6 million; and Gloucester, Massachusetts, $6.4 million.

MANUFACTURED FISHERY PRODUCTS

Canned Fishery Products . . . . . The 1962 pack of canned fishery products by 373 plants in the United States, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico amounted to 36.9 million standard cases (1.1 billion pounds valued at $455.7 million to the packers). Compared with 1961, production was up 3.5 million cases (92 million pounds) and $32.8 million. The increases resulted from larger packs of Maine sardines, tuna, and animal food. Salmon also contributed to the increase in volume while the value of shrimp was much higher than in 1961.

The pack for human consumption (758.6 million pounds) was nearly 50 million pounds above that of 1961. The production of bait and animal food (376.4 million pounds) was about 42 million pounds larger. The pack of canned animal food containing less than 10 pounds of fish per standard case of 48 pounds which is not included in the above figure amounted to 4,838,739 standard cases valued at $17,056,610. The value of three items -- salmon, tuna, and animal food -- accounted for 79 percent of the total revenue received by producers of canned fishery products.

Industrial Fishery Products . . . . . The production of industrial fishery products by 158 plants in the United States, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico in 1962 was valued at $75.4 million. Compared with 1961, this was an increase of $869,000.

Marine animal scrap and meal: -- Production (311,000 tons) remained at nearly the same level as in 1961. Menhaden meal accounted for 77 percent of the total. The production of scrap and meal manufactured would have exceeded the 1961 record production by several thousand tons had not bad weather caused an abrupt termination of the fall fishery in North Carolina. Producers of fish meal and scrap had a satisfactory year in 1962. Prices were good and well sustained, with markets showing considerable firmness despite the near record domestic production and the sharply increased volume of imports.

Marine animal oil: -- Over 33 million gallons were produced in 1962. Compared with 1961, this was a decrease of 1.4 million gallons. Menhaden oil (30.7 million gallons) accounted for 93 percent of the total. Unlike the meal market, there was some difficulty in marketing fish oil. The supply was reported as moderate, demand slow, and the market weak. All fats and oils markets were reported as generally weak during the year.

Solubles and homogenized condensed fish: -- Although production increased from 112,000 tons in 1961 to 124,000 tons in 1962, it was well below the 165,000 tons manufactured in 1959. Some solubles were incorporated into fish meal rather than being sold separately. Prices were good tending to follow those of fish meal.

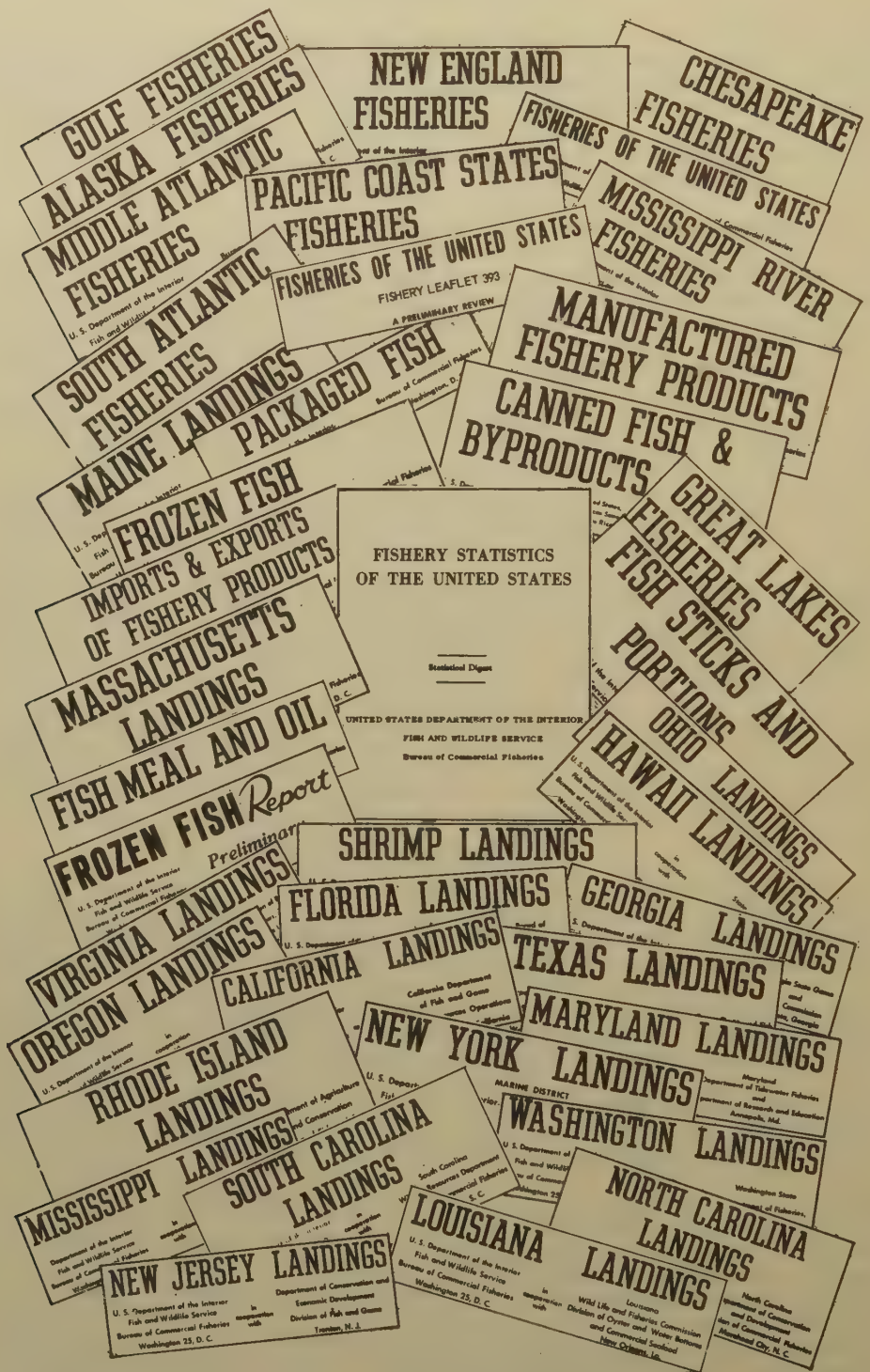
Other industrial products: -- Products from oyster shells and buttons from freshwater and marine mollusk shells were valued at $8.6 million in 1962. Compared with the previous year, this was a decrease of $805,000.

Other industrial products manufactured included agar-agar, fish feed pellets and animal feeds, glue, Irish moss extract, kelp products, liquid fertilizer, mollusk shell lime, pearl essence, and crab shells valued at $13.9 million.

Packaged Fish . . . . . Production of fresh and frozen packaged fish fillets and steaks totaled nearly 170 million pounds valued at $58 million to the processors. Compared with 1961, this was an increase of nearly 12 million pounds and $6 million. The domestic production of groundfish fillets amounted to 90.5 million pounds, 2.5 million pounds less than in 1961 and 58.2 million pounds below the 148.8 million-pound-peak production of 1951. In New England, the production of flounder fillets increased 43 percent (from 18.2 million pounds in 1961 to 26 million pounds in 1962) largely as a result of excellent yellowtail flounder fishing. New England production of whiting fillets was also up from 3.3 million pounds in 1961 to 6.2 million pounds in 1962 -- an increase of 87 percent.

Fish sticks and portions . . . . . Fish stick production totaled a record 72.2 million pounds. Fish portions also established a record of 78.7 million pounds. For the first time, in 1962, the volume of fish portions prepared exceeded that of fish sticks. The industry, in existence only since 1953, has grown rapidly and is an outstanding example of how markets for fish can be expanded through development of new products.

An assemblage of the many statistical publications currently released by the Branch of Statistics, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.



UNITED STATES CATCH

CATCH OF CERTAIN SPECIES, 1961-62

Species	1961		1962 1/		Record production	
Fish	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Year	Thousand pounds
Anchovies, California	7,712	110	2,800	40	1953	85,836
Bluefish	3,736	512	5,800	700	1897	20,000+
Bonito	8,653	235	2,300	100	1947	13,918
Cod, Atlantic	46,591	2,995	46,000	3,800	1880	294,351
Croaker	5,175	762	3,200	400	1945	64,668
Cusk	1,905	101	1,800	100	1937	10,263
Flounders, Atlantic and Gulf	85,388	9,523	104,300	10,800	1962	104,300
Haddock	133,597	9,907	134,200	10,900	1929	293,810
Hake, white	5,214	217	5,100	200	1898	39,900
Halibut, Pacific	53,238	8,408	53,100	11,900	1915	66,696
Herring, sea:						
Alaska	49,465	559	32,000	400	1937	261,400
Maine	54,463	1,036	156,700	2,400	1950	185,481
Mackerel: (California)						
Jack	97,606	2,025	90,000	1,900	1952	146,522
Pacific	44,110	956	48,600	1,000	1935	146,427
Menhaden	2,314,677	25,579	2,249,100	25,500	1961	2,314,677
Mullet	42,813	2,548	42,200	2,300	1902	43,385
Ocean perch, Atlantic	132,062	5,114	124,000	5,200	1951	258,320
Pollock	21,406	795	16,300	400	1938	40,694
Salmon, Pacific	310,398	52,027	317,400	48,100	1936	790,884
Sardine, Pacific	43,170	1,146	15,400	500	1936	1,502,299
Scup or porgy	46,584	2,931	45,400	3,000	1960	49,229
Sea trout	10,287	1,719	9,800	1,500	1908	49,869
Snapper, red	12,688	3,266	12,300	3,200	1902	23,457
Striped bass	9,495	1,270	7,700	1,200	1961	9,495
Tuna: 2/						
Albacore	32,844	5,867	43,100	7,200	1950	72,514
Bluefin 3/	24,288	3,346	39,400	5,300	1962	39,400
Little	5	(4)	(4)	(4)	-	-
Skipjack	76,354	8,526	102,100	13,200	1954	167,777
Yellowfin	192,313	24,607	124,500	18,800	1948	207,420
Total tuna	325,804	42,346	309,100	44,500	1950	391,454
Whiting	100,729	2,245	105,300	2,300	1957	133,041
Shellfish						
Clams (meats)	50,330	11,661	53,600	11,800	1962	53,600
Crabs:						
Blue	152,758	8,149	147,000	8,400	1960	154,697
Dungeness	32,699	4,977	22,100	3,400	1948	45,823
King	43,412	3,914	52,000	5,200	1962	52,000
Lobsters:						
Northern	27,998	14,572	28,200	14,300	1960	31,168
Spiny	3,235	1,263	3,600	1,400	1957	4,687
Oysters (meats)	62,305	33,204	55,500	28,000	5/1908	152,046
Scallops, sea (meats)	27,461	10,404	23,500	9,500	1961	27,461
Shrimp: (heads-on)						
South Atlantic and Gulf States	153,544	50,589	167,800	71,500	1954	265,799
Alaska	15,980	639	17,000	680	1962	17,000
Washington	1,463	131	1,400	120	1958	6,730
Oregon	1,464	119	2,000	170	1959	2,734
California	2,005	190	1,800	170	1899	6,495
Other	74	20	400	60	-	-
Total shrimp	174,530	51,688	190,400	72,700	1954	268,316
Squid, California	10,286	231	9,400	200	1946	38,024
Other fish, shellfish, etc.	634,729	43,815	714,500	43,960	-	-
Grand total	5,186,709	362,210	5,239,700	381,200	1956	5,268,246

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Does not include landings of tuna by United States vessels in Puerto Rico.
3/ Includes data on the catch of bigeye tuna in Hawaii. 4/ Less than 500 pounds or $500.
5/ First year in which an oyster survey was made in all regions.

UNITED STATES CATCH

CATCH OF FISH AND SHELLFISH, 1921-62

Year	Catch for human food	Catch for industrial products 1/	Total		Average price per pound
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million dollars	Cents
1921	1,451	804	2,255	(2)	(2)
1922	1,677	942	2,619	(2)	(2)
1923	1,807	919	2,726	(2)	(2)
1924	1,874	587	2,461	(2)	(2)
1925	2,029	862	2,891	(2)	(2)
1926	2,198	673	2,871	(2)	(2)
1927	2,172	634	2,806	(2)	(2)
1928	2,370	691	3,061	(2)	(2)
1929	2,601	890	3,491	(2)	(2)
1930	2,478	746	3,224	109	3.39
1931	2,129	501	2,630	77	2.94
1932	1,864	748	2,612	56	2.13
1933	2,086	911	2,997	(2)	(2)
1934	2,434	1,670	4,104	(2)	(2)
1935	2,583	1,552	4,135	(2)	(2)
1936	2,854	1,972	4,826	(2)	(2)
1937	2,703	1,650	4,353	101	2.32
1938	2,639	1,615	4,254	94	2.20
1939	2,713	1,732	4,445	97	2.17
1940	2,674	1,385	4,059	99	2.44
1941	3,062	1,838	4,900	129	2.63
1942	2,683	1,192	3,875	170	4.40
1943	2,737	1,425	4,162	204	4.90
1944	2,865	1,668	4,533	213	4.70
1945	3,167	1,431	4,598	270	5.87
1946	3,049	1,418	4,467	313	7.01
1947	3,020	1,329	4,349	312	7.16
1948	3,146	1,367	4,513	371	8.22
1949	3,305	1,499	4,804	343	7.13
1950	*3,307	1,594	4,901	347	7.09
1951	3,048	1,385	4,433	365	*8.23
1952	2,778	1,654	4,432	364	8.20
1953	2,519	1,968	4,487	356	7.94
1954	2,705	2,057	4,762	359	7.55
1955	2,579	2,230	4,809	339	7.05
1956	2,690	2,578	*5,268	372	7.06
1957	2,475	2,314	4,789	354	7.39
1958	2,651	2,096	4,747	373	7.86
1959	2,369	*2,753	5,122	346	6.76
1960	2,498	2,444	4,942	354	7.15
1961	2,490	2,697	5,187	362	6.98
1962 3/	2,523	2,717	5,240	*381	7.28

1/ Manufactured into meal, oil, fish solubles, homogenized condensed fish, shell products, and used as bait and animal food.
2/ Not available.
3/ Preliminary.
* Record.

Note:--Does not include data on the Hawaiian catch prior to 1946.

LANDINGS AT CERTAIN UNITED STATES PORTS, 1962 1/

Port	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Important species
San Pedro, California	363,380	35,900	Tuna, mackerel, Pacific sardines
Pascagoula, Mississippi	331,000	(2)	Menhaden and other industrial fish
Reedville, Virginia	302,000	(2)	Menhaden
Empire, Louisiana	282,000	(2)	Menhaden, shrimp, oysters
Cameron, Louisiana	250,000	(2)	Menhaden, shrimp
Lewes, Delaware	239,000	(2)	Menhaden
Gloucester, Massachusetts	167,200	6,400	Ocean perch, whiting, industrial fish
Morgan City, Louisiana	128,000	(2)	Menhaden, shrimp
New Bedford, Massachusetts	118,700	15,900	Flounders, sea scallops, industrial fish
Boston, Massachusetts	117,600	10,500	Haddock, cod, pollock
Port Arthur, Texas	107,000	(2)	Menhaden, shrimp
Beaufort-Morehead City, North Carolina	95,000	(2)	Menhaden
San Diego, California	58,900	8,600	Tuna
Portland, Maine	54,200	2,500	Ocean perch, sea herring, whiting
Rockland, Maine	41,000	1,800	Ocean perch, sea herring
Port Isabel-Brownsville, Texas	21,000	10,500	Shrimp

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Data not available.

Note:--The largest landings made at a United States port occurred in 1950 when 848 million pounds of fish and shellfish were landed in the San Pedro area. This catch was valued at $38 million which was likewise the greatest value received by fishermen for a catch landed at a United States port in a single year.

DISPOSITION OF CATCH, 1961-62

End use	1961		1962 1/	
	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds	Percent
Fresh and frozen:				
For human food	1,439	27.7	1,439	27.4
For bait and animal food	133	2.6	135	2.6
Total	1,572	30.3	1,574	30.0
Canned:				
For human food	970	18.7	1,004	19.2
For bait and animal food	107	2.1	132	2.5
Total	1,077	20.8	1,136	21.7
Cured	81	1.5	80	1.5
Reduced to meal, oil, etc.	2,457	47.4	2,450	46.8
Grand total	5,187	100.0	5,240	100.0

1/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES CATCH

CATCH BY MONTHS

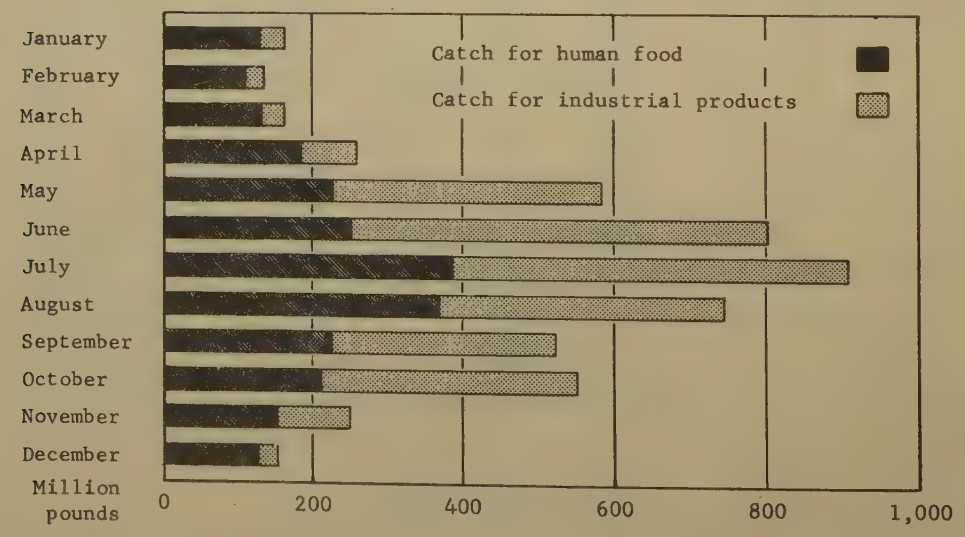
In 1962, July was the peak production month for foodfish and June for industrial fish taken in the United States. During the period May-September, 57.9 percent of the year's foodfish and 77.1 percent of the industrial fish was caught. Total landings during this same period accounted for 67.9 percent of the 1962 catch. Sources from which data on current landings are obtained are shown in Fishery Leaflet 432, entitled "Fishery Statistical Publications of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries," which is available free upon request from the Office of Information, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington 25, D. C.

MONTHLY CATCH AND UTILIZATION OF FISH AND SHELLFISH, 1962

Month	Catch for human food		Catch for industrial products 1/		Total	
	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds	Percent
January	133	5.3	29	1.1	162	3.1
February	111	4.4	26	1.0	137	2.6
March	134	5.3	28	1.0	162	3.1
April	184	7.3	76	2.8	260	4.9
May	227	9.0	354	13.0	581	11.1
June	253	10.0	549	20.2	802	15.3
July	387	15.3	518	19.1	905	17.3
August	370	14.7	373	13.7	743	14.2
September	224	8.9	301	11.1	525	10.0
October	214	8.5	340	12.5	554	10.6
November	157	6.2	95	3.5	252	4.8
December	129	5.1	28	1.0	157	3.0
Total	2,523	100.0	2,717	100.0	5,240	100.0

1/ Manufactured into meal, oil, fish solubles, homogenized condensed fish, shell products, and used as bait and animal food.

MONTHLY CATCH AND UTILIZATION OF FISH AND SHELLFISH, 1962



DOMESTIC CATCH FROM WATERS OFF THE UNITED STATES
AND ON THE HIGH SEAS OFF FOREIGN COASTS, 1962

Area and species	Waters off U.S. Coasts	High seas off foreign coasts	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Atlantic and Gulf States:			
New England:			
Cod	40.3	2.8	43.1
Cusk	1.7	.1	1.8
Flounders	86.1	.6	86.7
Haddock	119.9	14.2	134.1
Hake, white	4.6	.4	5.0
Halibut	.2	.1	.3
Ocean perch	27.7	96.3	124.0
Pollock	12.2	4.1	16.3
Whiting	98.0	(1)	98.0
Wolffish	.4	.2	.6
Unclassified	355.8	.1	355.9
Total	746.9	118.9	865.8
Middle Atlantic, Chesapeake, and South Atlantic States, unclassified, total	1,681.2	-	1,681.2
Gulf:			
Groupers	5.6	1.0	6.6
Snapper, red	7.4	4.2	11.6
Shrimp	111.7	30.0	141.7
Unclassified	1,269.8	-	1,269.8
Total	1,394.5	35.2	1,429.7
Total Atlantic and Gulf States	3,822.6	154.1	3,976.7
Pacific Coast States:			
Alaska, Washington, and Oregon:			
Bottomfish (Washington and Oregon) 2/	36.9	38.1	75.0
Halibut	50.5	2.6	53.1
Salmon	308.5	2.2	310.7
Unclassified	156.2	.4	156.6
Total	552.1	43.3	595.4
California:			
Barracuda	.5	.2	.7
Bonito	2.1	(1)	2.1
Flounders	19.3	.1	19.4
Groupers	-	.3	.3
Rockfishes	9.3	.5	9.8
Sardines	15.3	.1	15.4
Sea bass:			
Black	-	.4	.4
White	.3	.3	.6
Sharks, unclassified	.7	(1)	.7
Tuna	49.6	235.0	284.6
Yellowtail	-	.2	.2
Unclassified	183.4	(1)	183.4
Total	280.5	237.1	517.6
Total Pacific States	832.6	280.4	1,113.0
Great Lakes and Mississippi River States, unclassified, total	139.0	-	139.0
Hawaii, unclassified, total	11.0	-	11.0
Grand total	4,805.2	434.5	5,239.7

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
2/ Principally cod, flounders (including sole), lingcod, ocean perch, rockfishes, and sablefish.

UNITED STATES CATCH

CATCH BY AREAS

Although there has been relatively little change in the total United States catch during the years from 1936 to 1962, there has been wide variation in the various regions. The Atlantic Coast catch increased from 33 percent of the total to 50 percent in 1960, and then declined to 47 and 49 percent in 1961 and 1962 respectively. During the same period, the Gulf catch increased from 4 percent of the total to 27 percent. The gain in these regions was due largely to the tremendous expansion of the menhaden fishery.

In Washington, Oregon, and California, the production declined from 40 percent of the total to 13 percent. Alaska accounted for only 8 percent of the total domestic catch in 1962, compared with 19 percent in 1936. The reduction was due mainly to the low level of the salmon fishery.

CATCH BY AREAS, VARIOUS YEARS, 1936-62

(Million pounds)

Area	1936	1940	1950	1960	1961 1/	1962 2/
Atlantic Coast:						
Quantity	1,605	1,628	2,140	2,450	2,466	2,547
Percent	33	40	44	50	47	49
Gulf:						
Quantity	187	250	571	1,266	1,377	1,430
Percent	4	6	12	26	27	27
Washington, Oregon, and California:						
Quantity	1,926	1,453	1,515	703	769	685
Percent	40	36	31	14	15	13
Great Lakes and Mississippi River:						
Quantity	176	164	177	154	147	139
Percent	4	4	3	3	3	3
Alaska:						
Quantity	932	564	482	358	414	428
Percent	19	14	10	7	8	8
Hawaii:						
Quantity	(3)	(3)	16	11	14	11
Percent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,826	4,059	4,901	4,942	5,187	5,240

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Data not available.

CATCH BY STATES, 1961

(Thousands of pounds and thousands of dollars)

States	Marine waters and coastal rivers		Lakes 1/		Mississippi River and Tributaries 2/		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Alabama	8,458	1,991	-	-	11,362	969	19,820	2,960
Alaska	413,468	46,470	-	-	-	-	413,468	46,470
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	6,036	733	6,036	733
California	598,438	56,283	-	-	-	-	598,438	56,283
Connecticut	6,142	1,186	-	-	-	-	6,142	1,186
Delaware	304,680	3,743	-	-	-	-	304,680	3,743
Florida	190,142	25,713	10,958	1,494	-	-	201,100	27,207
Georgia	20,532	3,018	-	-	-	-	20,532	3,018
Hawaii	14,472	2,897	-	-	-	-	14,472	2,897
Illinois	-	-	340	54	6,183	599	6,523	653
Indiana	-	-	14	2	1,008	51	1,022	53
Iowa	-	-	-	-	3,179	296	3,179	296
Kansas	-	-	-	-	60	8	60	8
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	3,460	331	3,460	331
Louisiana	648,334	21,432	-	-	8,054	1,343	656,388	22,775
Maine	197,970	19,029	-	-	-	-	197,970	19,029
Maryland	66,492	12,778	-	-	-	-	66,492	12,778
Massachusetts	470,774	36,900	-	-	-	-	470,774	36,900
Michigan	-	-	24,535	2,931	-	-	24,535	2,931
Minnesota	-	-	5,835	309	9,518	439	15,353	748
Mississippi	391,689	7,549	-	-	2,194	328	393,883	7,877
Missouri	-	-	-	-	374	33	374	33
Montana	-	-	-	-	17	1	17	1
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	541	39	541	39
New Hampshire	1,146	426	-	-	-	-	1,146	426
New Jersey	396,752	11,032	-	-	-	-	396,752	11,032
New York	124,011	9,177	897	142	-	-	124,908	9,319
North Carolina	286,751	6,669	-	-	-	-	286,751	6,669
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	827	35	827	35
Ohio	-	-	15,810	1,398	-	-	15,810	1,398
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	334	42	334	42
Oregon	50,542	6,521	-	-	-	-	50,542	6,521
Pennsylvania	-	-	1,286	147	-	-	1,286	147
Rhode Island	84,046	3,317	-	-	-	-	84,046	3,317
South Carolina	19,242	3,345	-	-	-	-	19,242	3,345
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	2,202	140	2,202	140
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	9,281	998	9,281	998
Texas	203,252	24,246	-	-	721	92	203,973	24,338
Virginia	411,414	24,315	-	-	-	-	411,414	24,315
Washington	120,381	18,716	-	-	-	-	120,381	18,716
Wisconsin	-	-	21,924	1,988	10,253	504	32,177	2,492
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	378	11	378	11
Total	5,029,128	346,753	81,599	8,465	75,982	6,992	5,186,709	362,210

1/ Includes the catch of the Great Lakes, the International Lakes of Minnesota, and the Inland Lakes of Florida. 2/ Includes a combination of 1960 and 1961 data.

RELATIVE VOLUME OF THE CATCH, BY SPECIES, 1961

Species	Quantity	Percent of total	Record catch	
	Thousand pounds	Percent	Year	Thousand pounds
Menhaden	2,314,677	44.6	1961	2,314,677
Tuna	325,804	6.3	1950	391,454
Salmon	310,398	6.0	1936	790,884
Crabs	231,606	4.4	1961	231,606
Shrimp	174,530	3.4	1954	268,334
Industrial fish 1/	146,786	2.8	1959	247,980
Haddock	133,597	2.6	1929	293,809
Flounders	133,111	2.6	1948	138,924
Ocean perch, Atlantic	132,062	2.6	1951	258,320
Herring, sea:				
Atlantic	58,243	1.1	1902	200,598
Pacific	54,491	1.1	1937	263,200
Total	112,734	2.2	-	-
Whiting	100,729	2.0	1957	133,041
Jack mackerel	97,810	1.9	1952	146,522
Oysters (meats)	62,305	1.2	2/1908	152,046
Alewives	56,077	1.1	1908	89,978
Halibut, Pacific	53,238	1.0	1915	66,696
Clams (meats)	50,330	1.0	1961	50,330
Cod:				
Atlantic	46,591	.9	1880	294,351
Pacific	3,067	.1	1915	32,681
Total	49,658	1.0	-	-
Mackerel, Pacific	44,110	.8	1935	146,727
Scup or porgy	46,584	.9	1960	49,229
Sardine, Pacific	43,170	.8	1936	1,502,299
Mullet	42,813	.8	1902	43,385
Catfish and bullheads	38,468	.7	1961	38,468
Carp	30,901	.6	1908	42,659
Lobsters, northern	27,998	.5	1960	31,168
Scallops, sea (meats)	27,461	.5	1961	27,461
Rockfishes	24,882	.5	1945	57,686
Pollock	21,406	.4	1938	40,694
Mussel shells	16,519	.3	1908	81,869
Chubs	16,516	.3	1960	16,854
Buffalofish	15,823	.3	1950	25,873
Squid	13,692	.3	1946	40,266
Snapper, red	12,688	.2	1902	23,457
Sheepshead, fresh-water	12,491	.2	1959	13,644
Ocean perch, Pacific	12,443	.2	1961	12,443
Whale products 3/	11,824	.2	(4)	(4)
Herring, lake	11,702	.2	1899	59,914
Butterfish	10,225	.2	1939	17,151
Yellow perch	9,694	.2	1934	16,282
Striped bass	9,495	.2	1961	9,495
Hake, red	8,773	.2	(4)	(4)
Bonito	8,653	.2	1947	13,918
Lingcod	7,999	.2	1944	14,262
Spot	7,912	.2	1952	15.863
Anchovies	7,783	.1	1953	86,004
Unclassified	159,232	3.1	-	-
Total	5,186,709	100.0	1956	5,268,246

1/ Unclassified species for bait, reduction, and animal food.
2/ First year in which oyster survey was made in all regions.
3/ Since data are not available on the poundage of whales taken, statistics on the yield of these mammals represent the weight of the whale products produced which include meal, meat, and oil.
4/ Data not available.

RELATIVE VALUE OF THE CATCH, BY SPECIES, 1961

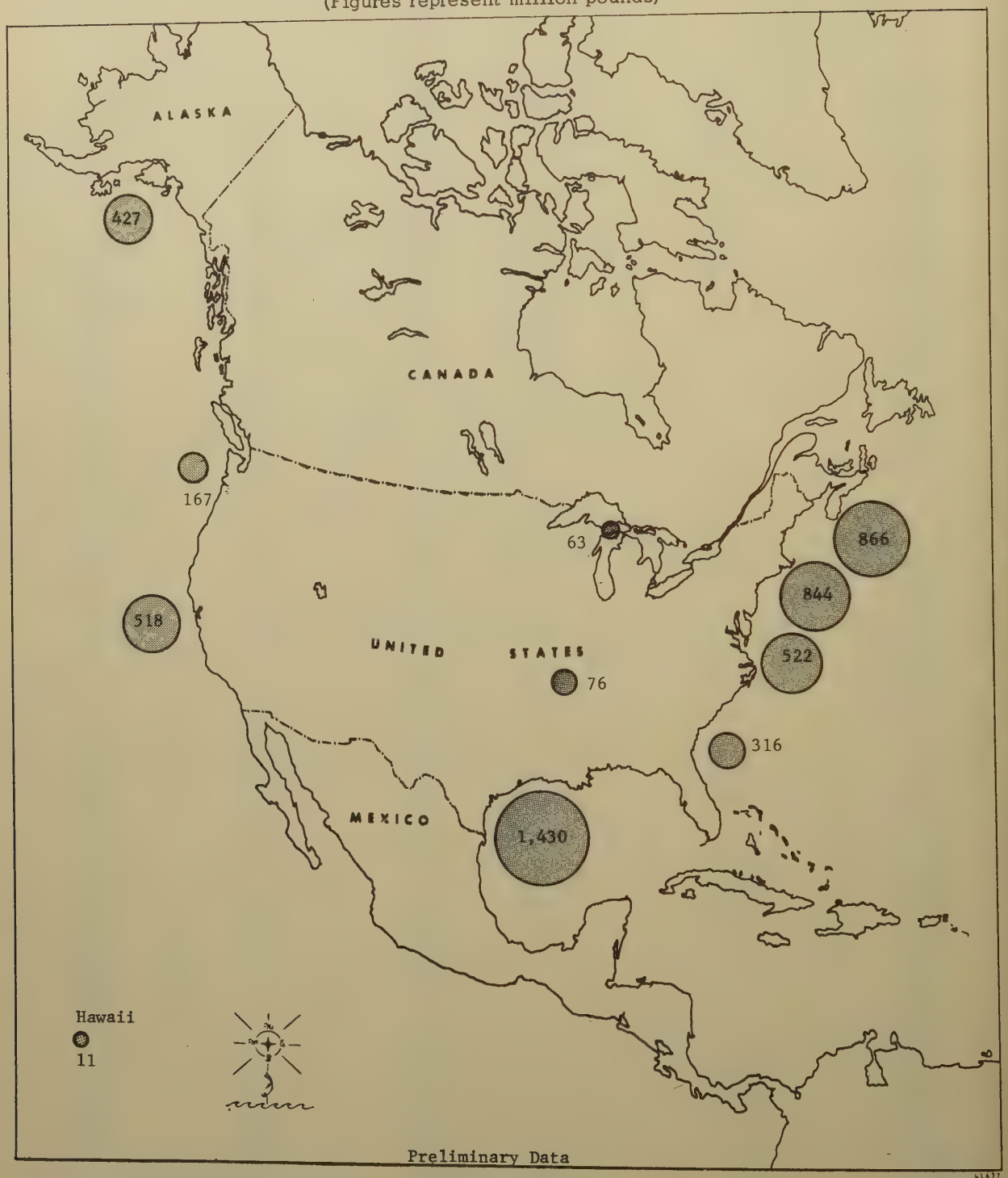
Species	Value	Percent of total	Record value	
	Thousand dollars	Percent	Year	Thousand dollars
Salmon	52,027	14.4	1951	52,509
Shrimp	51,688	14.2	1953	76,641
Tuna	42,346	11.7	1950	61,342
Oysters (meats)	33,204	9.2	1961	33,204
Menhaden	25,579	7.0	1956	28,425
Crabs	17,337	4.8	1961	17,337
Lobsters, northern	14,572	4.0	1961	14,572
Flounders	12,663	3.5	1951	13,253
Clams (meats)	11,661	3.2	1960	12,049
Scallops, sea (meats)	10,404	2.9	1959	11,805
Haddock	9,907	2.7	1946	13,043
Halibut, Pacific	8,408	2.3	1956	9,013
Catfish and bullheads	6,352	1.7	1952	6,411
Ocean perch, Atlantic	5,114	1.4	1951	12,597
Snapper, red	3,266	.9	1961	3,266
Cod:				
Atlantic	2,995	.8	1948	4,742
Pacific	150	.1	1959	664
Total	3,145	.9	-	-
Scup or porgy	2,931	.8	1951	2,994
Mullet	2,548	.7	1945	4,647
Whiting	2,245	.6	1951	2,903
Chubs	2,128	.6	1958	2,564
Jack mackerel	2,109	.6	1952	4,755
Buffalofish	1,837	.5	1952	3,564
Herring, sea:				
Atlantic	1,102	.3	1948	3,798
Pacific	730	.2	1947	2,152
Total	1,832	.5	-	-
Industrial fish 1/	1,814	.5	1959	2,632
Scallops, bay (meats)	1,348	.4	1960	1,474
Sea trout or weakfish, spotted	1,283	.4	1952	1,781
Yellow perch	1,277	.4	1958	1,540
Striped bass	1,270	.4	1959	1,436
Lobsters, spiny	1,263	.4	1957	1,500
Shad	1,243	.3	1945	2,680
Sardine, Pacific	1,146	.3	1950	12,140
Rockfishes	1,137	.3	1945	2,648
Carp	1,098	.3	1951	2,007
Sea bass, black (Atlantic)	1,090	.3	1952	2,206
Mackerel, Pacific	956	.3	1957	1,231
Butterfish	948	.3	1958	971
Mussel shells	904	.3	(3)	(3)
Whale products 2/	847	.2	(3)	(3)
Pollock	795	.2	1945	1,819
Groupers	765	.2	1945	1,038
Croaker	762	.2	1945	6,950
Spanish mackerel	752	.2	1945	1,521
Alewives	716	.2	1958	881
Sablefish	693	.2	1946	1,834
Unclassified	16,800	4.6	-	-
Total	362,210	100.0	1958	373,311

1/ Unclassified species for bait, reduction, and animal food.
2/ Since data are not available on the poundage of whales taken, statistics on the yield of these mammals represent the value of the whale products produced which include meal, meat, and oil.
3/ Data not available.

UNITED STATES CATCH

UNITED STATES CATCH BY AREAS, 1962

(Figures represent million pounds)



PRIBILOF ISLAND SEALSKINS

TAKE OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS SEALSKINS, 1956-62

Year	Skins taken		
	Male	Female	Total
	Number	Number	Number
1956	95,849	26,977	122,826
1957	46,195	47,423	93,618
1958	47,860	31,059	78,919
1959	30,176	27,634	57,810
1960	36,320	4,296	40,616
1961	82,099	13,875	95,974
1962	53,460	24,455	77,915

AVERAGE VALUE OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS SEALSKINS, 1956-62

Year	Skins sold 1/	
	Male	Female
	Average value	Average value
1956	$99.95	-
1957	68.22	-
1958	85.28	-
1959	102.20	-
1960	103.31	$35.69
1961	86.69	41.05
1962	107.53	48.40

1/ Values are for sealskins sold at public auction in the fall. These skins were taken several years prior to year of sale.

Note:--In 1956, for the first time in recent history, large numbers of female sealskins were taken.

WHALING

WHALE CATCH, 1962

Month	Blue	Bottle-nose	Fin	Hump-back	Killer	Sie	Sperm	Total
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
April	-	-	-	7	-	-	24	31
May	-	-	15	23	1	-	5	44
June	1	-	17	4	-	-	3	25
July	-	-	50	-	-	3	1	54
August	-	-	30	-	-	6	8	44
September	1	-	11	5	-	12	12	41
October	-	-	1	-	-	1	7	9
Total, 1962	2	-	124	39	1	22	60	248
Total, 1961	2	4	118	64	-	51	104	343

WHALE PRODUCTS, 1962

Item	Quantity	Value
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Meal	2,876	160
Meat	4,313	368
Oil:		
Sperm	532	57
Whale	2,035	121
Total, 1962	9,756	706
Total, 1961	11,824	847

Note:--To convert pounds of oil to gallons, divide by 7.5.

HISTORICAL FISHERY STATISTICS

CATCH STATISTICS

Statistics of the fisheries of the United States are necessary for the best use of the Nation's aquatic resources. As series of data for extended periods of time are accumulated, the information becomes increasingly more valuable in indicating trends in the supply and utilization of fishery products. The extent to which these data are used is frequently dependent upon the ready availability of needed information to researchers, management officials, and members of the fishing industry.

Periodically, there are published in "Fishery Statistics of the United States" historical data for each State on the catch of important species. The most recent publication of these data was in Statistical Digest No. 43 entitled "Fishery Statistics of the United States, 1956."

Since 1951, there has been published in each edition of "Fishery Statistics of the United States" historical data on the catch of an important species of fish or shellfish, etc. The titles of the series published, and the identifying number of the Digest in which each appears follows:

	Published in Statistical Digest
Menhaden Fishery, 1873 - 1951	No. 30
Oyster Fishery, 1880 - 1952	No. 34
Pacific Sardine Fishery, 1915 - 1953	No. 36
Atlantic Ocean Perch Fishery, 1930 - 1954	No. 39
Pacific Herring Fishery, 1881 - 1955	No. 41
United States Haddock Fishery, 1880 - 1956	No. 43
United States Tuna Fishery, 1911 - 1957	No. 44
United States Atlantic Cod Fishery, 1893 - 1958	No. 49
Fur Seal Industry of the Pribilof Islands, 1786 - 1959	No. 51
Eastern Pacific Halibut Fishery, 1888 - 1960	No. 53
California Mackerel Fisheries, 1889 - 1961	No. 54

Data on the catch, for the years 1958 to 1962, of the species included in the series follow:

CATCH OF CERTAIN FISH AND SHELLFISH AND NUMBER OF FUR SEALS HARVESTED, 1952-62

Year	Cod, Atlantic	Haddock	Halibut, Pacific (landed weight)	Herring, Pacific	Mackerel (California)		Menhaden 1/
					Jack	Pacific	
	(Thousands of pounds)						
1952	43,686	161,497	38,049	55,700	146,522	20,605	1,383,592
1953	32,660	139,603	34,662	40,800	55,751	7,502	1,696,076
1954	36,824	154,934	43,680	36,500	17,334	25,393	1,737,767
1955	35,582	135,035	36,924	66,600	35,755	23,310	1,867,783
1956	35,127	152,246	41,908	109,730	75,762	50,013	2,097,239
1957	34,068	133,571	36,641	120,577	82,012	62,044	1,690,128
1958	41,362	119,554	36,295	99,509	22,066	27,648	1,549,098
1959	46,481	112,629	40,821	114,712	37,507	37,602	2,202,732
1960	40,381	118,697	38,302	83,820	74,945	36,810	2,018,263
1961	46,591	133,597	40,024	54,491	97,606	44,110	2,314,677
1962 3/	46,000	134,200	40,388	36,900	90,000	48,600	2,249,100

Year	Ocean perch, Atlantic	Sardine, Pacific	Tuna, Pacific 2/	Oysters (meats)			Sealskins harvested
				Eastern	Pacific	Western	
	(Thousands of pounds)						Number
1952	189,042	14,330	331,255	72,165	9,958	120	63,950
1953	153,898	9,469	316,348	69,319	10,283	117	66,723
1954	181,452	136,504	338,516	70,971	10,855	96	63,882
1955	156,989	145,608	281,320	65,855	11,602	58	65,453
1956	151,113	69,554	342,324	63,225	11,881	27	122,826
1957	133,931	45,862	303,191	60,013	11,614	31	93,618
1958	148,645	207,446	325,118	55,165	11,197	34	78,919
1959	136,703	74,367	282,665	52,339	12,328	43	57,810
1960	141,433	57,533	296,785	48,982	10,983	45	40,616
1961	132,062	43,170	310,970	52,113	10,154	38	95,974
1962 3/	124,000	15,400	302,000	45,100	10,300	(4)	77,915

1/ The catch of menhaden represents the total catch of these fish. The historical figures published in Statistical Digest No. 30 represented the catch used for reduction which normally accounted for over 99 percent of the total catch.
2/ The catch of tuna includes landings in Hawaii. The historical figures contained in Statistical Digest No. 44 included landings in California, Oregon, and Washington.
3/ Preliminary data. 4/ Data not available.

THE WHALE FISHERY

The history of whaling presents one of the most romantic chapters in the annals of seafaring life. Since its inception, in the Bay of Biscay early in the twelfth century, whaling has been carried on at one time or another in all the oceans of the world.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century the New England colonists became prominent in the industry, and by 1846 there were 735 American vessels engaged in the fishery.

The American fishery continued to expand and flourish until the discovery of petroleum in the United States about 1850. Due to lower production costs, the distillation products of petroleum quickly replaced whale oil for illumination purposes. In 1871 practically the entire Arctic fleet was destroyed by ice. This catastrophe, followed by the substitution of steel for whalebone, marked the end of American supremacy.

United States whaling activity, during the 20th Century, reached its peak when the factory ships S.S. Ulysses and S.S. Frango operated in the Southern Hemisphere off West Australia and and in the Antarctic. During the 1937-38 season, the first year the Ulysses and Frango operated, 4,785 whales were taken in the Southern Hemisphere compared with only 413 off California and Alaska. The factory ship operation was discontinued after the 1939-40 season, and since then, the annual catch has ranged from none in 7 years to 343 in 1961.

WHALE CATCH, 1937-38 SEASON TO 1962

Season	Blue	Bottle-nose	Fin	Hump-back	Killer	Right	Sei	Sperm	Total
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1937-38. . . .	607	-	1,122	3,396	-	1	13	59	1/5,198
1938-39. . . .	587	-	613	929	-	-	-	67	2/2,196
1939-40. . . .	152	-	883	85	-	-	-	101	3/1,221
1940	-	-	6	19	-	-	-	4	29
1941	-	-	7	16	-	-	-	1	24
1942	-	-	10	12	-	-	1	3	26
1943	-	-	19	5	-	-	2	3	29
1944	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	5
1947	-	-	17	13	-	-	3	5	38
1948	-	-	19	16	-	-	-	4/ 32	67
1949	-	-	11	10	-	-	-	28	49
1951	-	1	9	4	-	-	-	26	40
1956	-	-	3	133	-	-	-	9	145
1957	-	1	22	199	-	-	1	14	237
1958	26	1	109	115	-	-	2	8	261
1959	5	2	106	140	-	-	39	17	309
1960	1	2	138	67	-	-	47	16	271
1961	2	4	118	64	-	-	51	104	343
1962	2	-	124	39	1	-	22	60	248

1/ Includes 3,246 whales taken off west Australia during the summer of 1937 and 1,539 in the Antarctic from December 8, 1937 to March 15, 1938.
2/ Includes 917 whales taken off west Australia during the summer of 1938 and 1,106 in the Antarctic during the period from December 1938 to March 1939.
3/ Includes 989 whales taken in the Antarctic during the period from December 29, 1939 to March 8, 1940.
4/ Includes a sperm whale which was lost.

PRINCIPAL FISHING PORTS

During the 36-year period from 1927-62, San Pedro, California, led all other domestic fishing ports in volume of landings 23 times; Boston, Massachusetts, 5 times; Monterey and San Francisco, California, 3 times; and Lewes, Delaware, and Reedville, Virginia, once each. In addition to being the leading fishing port in most of the past 36 years, San Pedro holds the all-time record for landings at a domestic fishing port, with a total of 848 million pounds in 1950. This catch included 547 million pounds of sardines, 162 million of tuna, and 129 million pounds of jack and Pacific mackerel. San Francisco ranks second in total volume on the basis of the nearly 815 million pounds received in 1936. Included in this catch were 789 million pounds of sardines landed at shore plants in the bay area and on factory ships anchored in the vicinity of San Francisco, beyond territorial waters. Lewes, Delaware, and Reedville, Virginia--the only Atlantic Coast ports, other than Boston, which have led in volume--are both almost exclusively menhaden ports.

San Pedro and Boston each led in value of landings 17 times--Boston, for the first 17 years of the period, and San Pedro, in each year since 1950. In that year, the catch landed at San Pedro yielded an all-time high of $38.1 million. Of this amount, tuna accounted for $24.6 million; and sardines, $9.4 million. San Diego, California, was the only other port to lead in value of landings, having done so in 1948 and 1949.

LEADING UNITED STATES FISHING PORTS, 1927-62

Year	Volume		Value	
	Port	Million pounds	Port	Million dollars
1927	Boston, Massachusetts	220.7	Boston, Massachusetts	7.4
1928	Boston, Massachusetts	248.3	Boston, Massachusetts	8.8
1929	San Pedro, California	370.4	Boston, Massachusetts	10.7
1930	Boston, Massachusetts	324.1	Boston, Massachusetts	10.9
1931	Boston, Massachusetts	249.1	Boston, Massachusetts	7.9
1932	Boston, Massachusetts	243.9	Boston, Massachusetts	5.4
1933	San Pedro, California	283.7	Boston, Massachusetts	6.1
1934	Monterey, California	491.0	Boston, Massachusetts	6.7
1935	San Pedro, California	497.4	Boston, Massachusetts	7.7
1936	San Francisco, California	814.7	Boston, Massachusetts	9.6
1937	San Pedro, California	473.1	Boston, Massachusetts	8.5
1938	San Francisco, California	465.8	Boston, Massachusetts	7.6
1939	San Francisco, California	512.7	Boston, Massachusetts	8.0
1940	San Pedro, California	521.5	Boston, Massachusetts	8.6
1941	Monterey, California	531.0	Boston, Massachusetts	11.5
1942	San Pedro, California	511.1	Boston, Massachusetts	12.5
1943	Monterey, California	458.2	Boston, Massachusetts	12.6
1944	San Pedro, California	519.3	San Pedro, California	12.7
1945	San Pedro, California	475.9	San Pedro, California	13.6
1946	San Pedro, California	581.7	San Pedro, California	18.4
1947	San Pedro, California	473.3	San Pedro, California	25.0
1948	San Pedro, California	444.2	San Diego, California	37.5
1949	San Pedro, California	528.2	San Diego, California	32.5
1950	San Pedro, California	848.2	San Pedro, California	38.1
1951	San Pedro, California	513.6	San Pedro, California	30.8
1952	San Pedro, California	386.6	San Pedro, California	37.8
1953	Lewes, Delaware	363.0	San Pedro, California	31.9
1954	San Pedro, California	357.6	San Pedro, California	35.3
1955	San Pedro, California	354.4	San Pedro, California	28.5
1956	San Pedro, California	381.0	San Pedro, California	28.2
1957	San Pedro, California	332.8	San Pedro, California	24.7
1958	San Pedro, California	379.9	San Pedro, California	29.3
1959	Reedville, Virginia	324.0	San Pedro, California	26.0
1960	San Pedro, California	375.1	San Pedro, California	32.6
1961	San Pedro, California	420.1	San Pedro, California	35.7
1962	San Pedro, California	363.4	San Pedro, California	35.9

EMPLOYMENT, FISHING CRAFT, AND ESTABLISHMENTS, VARIOUS YEARS, 1930-61

Item	1930	1940	1950	1960	1961
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Persons employed:					
Direct:					
Fishermen	119,716	124,795	161,463	130,431	129,693
Shoreworkers	78,996	90,215	102,015	93,625	92,115
Indirect:					
Allied industries (gear manufacture, boat building, processing equipment, etc.)	200,000	210,000	300,000	313,000	310,000
Total	398,712	425,010	563,478	537,056	531,808
Craft utilized, fishing:					
Vessels (5 net tons and over)	4,374	5,562	11,496	12,018	11,964
Motor boats	35,437	31,055	46,067	56,889	60,204
Other boats	37,961	35,193	34,747	8,150	5,405
Total	77,772	71,810	92,310	77,057	77,573
Vessels, documented for fishing:					
First documentation	(1)	320	812	408	410
Redocumentation	(1)	(1)	29	24	20
Total	(1)	(1)	841	432	430
Fishery shore establishments:					
Pacific Coast States	569	579	700	515	558
Atlantic Coast and Gulf States	2,024	2,038	2,699	2,898	2,870
Great Lakes and Mississippi River States	402	438	484	772	690
Hawaii	(1)	(1)	(1)	22	20
Total	2,995	3,055	3,883	4,207	4,138

1/ Data not available.

AGE OF FISHING FLEETS

YEAR BUILT

In connection with compiling statistics on the fisheries for 1961, there was assembled, for the first time, information on the age of the United States fishing fleet. The data revealed that a vessel built in 1865 was fishing commercially nearly 100 years later. The vessel, presently named Virginia, operating out of Tampa, Florida, was constructed by a Fish River, Alabama builder about the end of the War between the States.

The figures reveal that the Chesapeake sail dredge vessels are the oldest fishing fleet in the United States. The average sail dredger working in Chesapeake Bay was built in 1911. Eighty percent of these craft were built before World War I.

The menhaden fleet of the Gulf of Mexico was found to be built most recently--the average vessel in this rapidly expanding fishery having been built in 1951. The shrimp fleet of the South Atlantic and Gulf followed closely as the average year built for these vessels was 1949.

Few New England otter trawl vessels have been built in recent years. The oldest of the large trawlers operating in 1961 was constructed in 1928, while the average for the entire fleet is 1940. No large otter trawler, operating in 1961, had been built since 1953. The average medium trawler fishing North Atlantic waters was built in 1941. Small trawlers are even older--the average vessel having been built in 1938.

Forty-four percent of the total United States catch in 1961 was made by 180 menhaden vessels operating off the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. While the fleet operating in the Gulf of Mexico is of most recent construction (the average vessel having been built in 1951), the average menhaden seiner operating in the Chesapeake Bay was built in 1915.

Data for these studies were obtained from the Bureau of Customs records and compiled by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Branch of Statistics. More detailed data are available and will appear in Fishery Statistics of the United States, 1961, Statistical Digest No. 54.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. FISHING VESSELS, 1865-1961

Year built	Vessels	Year built	Vessels	Year built	Vessels
	Number		Number		Number
1865	1	1906	23	1936	192
1872	2	1907	26	1937	215
1873	1	1908	19	1938	202
1874	1	1909	28	1939	202
1875	1	1910	29	1940	222
1876	1	1911	37	1941	226
1877	2	1912	61	1942	266
1881	2	1913	69	1943	292
1882	3	1914	53	1944	448
1883	4	1915	72	1945	522
1884	2	1916	42	1946	680
1886	2	1917	113	1947	599
1887	3	1918	108	1948	514
1888	3	1919	70	1949	446
1889	3	1920	103	1950	360
1890	2	1921	46	1951	386
1891	6	1922	48	1952	400
1892	3	1923	64	1953	452
1893	5	1924	113	1954	412
1894	3	1925	140	1955	265
1896	5	1926	143	1956	323
1897	3	1927	173	1957	422
1898	5	1928	214	1958	434
1899	9	1929	195	1959	290
1900	12	1930	155	1960	171
1901	27	1931	114	1961	105
1902	20	1932	69		
1903	17	1933	53	Unknown	99
1904	18	1934	98		
1905	20	1935	155	Total	11,964

CONSUMPTION OF FISH AND SHELLFISH

Per capita consumption of commercially-caught fish and shellfish in the United States in 1962 amounted to 10.5 pounds (edible weight)--0.2 pounds less than in 1961. Both the domestic catch and imports of edible fishery products were greater than in 1961; however, since consumption was slightly lower, stocks of both frozen and canned products increased sharply.

There has been little change in the per capita consumption of fish and shellfish during the past 30 years, except from 1931 to 1934, and 1942 to 1944, when consumption declined due to the depression of the 1930's and World War II. While total consumption remained steady, there was a large decline in consumption of domestically-caught items and a corresponding gain for imported products. Available data indicated that in 1948, over 80 percent of the items consumed were of domestic origin, compared with less than 60 percent in 1961.

Not included in the above figures or in the following tables, is an estimated annual consumption of 3.5 pounds taken by sportsmen or for home use by others.

In the following tables, data on stocks of canned items are based on the domestic production and imports of these products; and for major items, estimated stocks held by packers at the end of each year. Stocks at the wholesale level are considered for Maine sardines, but are not available for any other item.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF COMMERCIALLY-CAUGHT FISH AND SHELLFISH, 1960-62

(Edible weight)

Item	1960 1/	1961 1/	1962 2/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Fresh and frozen	5.7	5.9	5.7
Canned	4.1	4.3	4.3
Cured	.5	.5	.5
Total	10.3	10.7	10.5

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF COMMERCIALLY-CAUGHT DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1961

(Edible weight)

Item	Domestic	Foreign	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Fresh and frozen:			
Fish	2.13	1.76	3.89
Shellfish	1.21	.77	1.98
Total	3.34	2.53	5.87
Canned:			
Fish	2.33	1.57	3.90
Shellfish	.28	.12	.40
Total	2.61	1.69	4.30
Cured:			
Fish	.26	.25	.51
Shellfish	.01	(1)	.01
Total	.27	.25	.52
Summary:			
Fish	4.72	3.58	8.30
Shellfish	1.50	.89	2.39
Total	6.22	4.47	10.69

1/ Negligible.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1936-40 and 1946-62

Year	Mackerel, Pacific and jack	Salmon	Sardines, Maine and Pacific 1/	Tuna 2/	Shellfish	Other canned fishery products	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1936	.5	3.0	1.3	.4	.4	.2	5.8
1937	.3	2.6	1.2	.5	.4	.2	5.2
1938	.3	2.4	1.0	.5	.4	.2	4.8
1939	.3	2.1	1.1	.6	.5	.1	4.7
1940	.4	2.0	1.0	.6	.5	.1	4.6
1946	.3	1.2	.8	.7	.4	.3	3.7
1947	.4	1.3	.8	.8	.2	.1	3.6
1948	.4	1.6	1.1	.9	.3	.1	4.4
1949	.3	1.6	1.1	.9	.3	.2	4.4
1950	.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	.4	.2	4.8
1951	.3	1.4	.8	1.2	.4	.2	4.3
1952	.4	1.4	.4	1.3	.3	.4	4.2
1953	.2	1.3	.6	1.4	.4	.3	4.2
1954	.1	1.1	.7	1.4	.4	.5	4.2
1955	.2	1.0	.5	1.4	.4	.3	3.8
1956	.2	1.1	.3	1.6	.4	.3	3.9
1957	.3	1.0	.4	1.6	.4	.3	4.0
1958	.1	1.1	.6	1.8	.4	.3	4.3
1959	.1	.9	.6	1.9	.5	.4	4.4
1960	.2	.7	.5	2.0	.4	.3	4.1
1961	.2	.8	.5	2.1	.4	.3	4.3
1962	.3	.9	.4	2.0	.3	.4	4.3

1/ Includes imports of some canned herring for the years prior to 1950.
2/ Includes imports of bonito and yellowtail for the years prior to 1949.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF CERTAIN FISHERY ITEMS, 1936-40 and 1946-62

(Pounds of edible meat)

Year	Groundfish and ocean perch fillets and blocks 1/	Shrimp 2/	Year	Groundfish and ocean perch fillets and blocks 1/	Shrimp 2/
	Raw, fresh and frozen	Raw, all preparations		Raw, fresh and frozen	Raw, all preparations
1936	0.74	0.35	1952	1.44	0.97
1937	0.74	0.45	1953	1.38	0.96
1938	0.77	0.45	1954	1.48	0.98
1939	0.79	0.48	1955	1.49	1.02
1940	0.81	0.52	1956	1.39	0.98
1946	1.13	0.75	1957	1.52	0.87
1947	1.13	0.69	1958	1.49	0.95
1948	1.25	0.68	1959	1.45	1.14
1949	1.31	0.71	1960	1.44	1.19
1950	1.29	0.78	1961	1.61	1.11
1951	1.56	0.91	1962	1.65	1.09

1/ Imports and frozen inventories not available prior to 1939.
2/ Frozen inventories not available prior to 1939. Weight based on uncooked edible meat.

ANNUAL PER CAPITA SUPPLY OF FISH AND SHELLFISH, BY REGION AND COUNTRY, LATEST AVAILABLE DATA

Region and country	Period	Estimated edible weight
		Pounds
Europe:		
Austria	1960-61	8.8
Belgium-Luxembourg	1959-60	13.2
Denmark	1959-60	33.0
Finland	1959-60	24.2
France	1959-60	11.0
Germany (Federal Republic)	1959-60	15.4
Greece	1959	17.6
Ireland	1959	8.8
Italy	1960-61	11.0
Netherlands	1960-61	8.8
Norway	1959-60	41.8
Portugal	1960	41.8
Spain	1959-60	26.4
Sweden	1960-61	39.6
Switzerland	1959-60	6.6
United Kingdom	1959-60	22.0
Yugoslavia	1959	4.4
North America:		
Canada	1959-60	17.6
United States	1960	1/ 10.3
Latin America:		
Argentina	1959	4.4
Brazil	1957	6.6
Chile	1957	22.0
Colombia	1956-58	2.2
Ecuador	1957-59	8.8
Honduras	1948-50	4.4
Mexico	1957-59	4.4
Peru	1959	11.0
Surinam	1959	24.2
Uruguay	1954-56	2.2
Venezuela	1959	17.6
Far East:		
Ceylon	1960	15.4
China, Taiwan	1959	24.2
India	1958-59	2.2
Japan	1960	50.6
Pakistan	1959-60	4.4
Philippines	1960	33.0
Africa and Near East:		
Israel	1959-60	15.4
Libya	1959	2.2
Cyrenaica	1958	2.2
Mauritius	1960	13.2
Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federal Republics of Southern Rhodesia)	1953	4.4
South Africa	1959	17.6
Syria	1957	2.2
Turkey	1958-59	4.4
United Arab Republic	1958-59	11.0
Oceania:		
Australia	1959-60	11.0
New Zealand	1960	15.4

1/ Revised.

Note:--Data for most countries are tentative.

Source:--Production Yearbook, 1961, Volume 15, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

CANNED PACK

The 1962 pack of canned fishery products in the United States, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico amounted to 36.9 million standard cases (1,134,960,034 pounds) valued at $455.7 million to the packers. Compared with 1961, this was an increase of 9 percent in volume and 8 percent in value. Canned tuna, crab meat, and clam products established new production records. The canned packs of salmon, Maine sardines, shrimp, and animal food were greater than in 1961, while those of Pacific sardines, mackerel, and oysters were less.

PACK OF CERTAIN CANNED PRODUCTS, 1961-62

Item	Pounds per case	1961	1962 1/	Record pack	
		Thousand standard cases	Thousand standard cases	Year	Thousand standard cases
Tuna	(2)	15,768	17,018	1962	17,018
Salmon	48	3,697	3,837	1936	8,965
Sardines:					
Maine	23.4	754	2,144	1950	3,844
Pacific	45	419	137	1950	5,071
Mackerel, jack and Pacific	45	1,378	1,220	1947	1,755
Crab meat	19.5	256	263	1962	263
Shrimp	15	619	887	1937	1,435
Clams:					
Whole and minced	15	460	599	1962	599
Chowder and juice	30	1,444	1,501	1962	1,501
Oysters	14	446	322	1937	760
Animal food and bait	48	6,959	7,842	1960	8,802
Other	Various	1,195	1,086	-	-
Total	-	33,395	36,856	-	-

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Solid, 21 pounds; chunk, 19.5 pounds; and flakes and grated, 18 pounds.

Note:--Includes tuna canned in American Samoa and Puerto Rico.

PRODUCTION OF CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS, VARIOUS YEARS, 1936-62

	For human consumption		For animal food and bait		Total
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
1936	756,593	93,759	12,980	805	94,564
1940	646,130	92,192	35,064	1,990	94,182
1948	718,665	329,210	63,543	6,971	336,181
1949	762,291	286,841	92,724	8,663	295,504
1950	*836,485	317,464	130,630	13,871	331,335
1951	687,999	289,534	112,410	11,676	301,210
1952	641,604	290,161	167,891	15,668	305,829
1953	605,894	289,526	186,300	17,348	306,874
1954	669,209	312,598	193,314	18,420	331,018
1955	586,755	274,967	256,941	28,198	303,165
1956	655,986	316,082	321,777	33,434	349,516
1957	639,965	300,750	347,637	35,079	335,829
1958	733,519	345,616	361,083	42,966	388,582
1959	622,150	310,262	346,985	37,989	348,251
1960	660,928	342,747	*422,490	44,848	387,595
1961	708,707	382,809	334,033	40,027	422,836
1962 1/	758,552	* 408,999	376,408	*46,683	*455,682

1/ Preliminary. *Record.

FISH MEAL, OIL, AND SOLUBLES

A total of 311,200 tons of fish meal was produced in the United States, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico in 1962--only a few tons less than the record established in 1961. Menhaden meal comprised 77 percent of the total. Compared with the previous year, menhaden meal was down 9,000 tons and sardine meal, about 2,000 tons; tuna and mackerel meal increased more than 5,000 tons.

Production of fish and fish liver oils in the United States and Puerto Rico totaled 33 million gallons in 1962--4 percent less than in the previous year. Menhaden oil accounted for 31 million gallons or 93 percent.

The yield of homogenized condensed fish (11,000 tons) was about the same as in 1961. Fish solubles (113,000 tons) showed an increase of 24,000 tons over the previous year.

PRODUCTION OF FISH MEAL, OIL, AND SOLUBLES, 1961-62

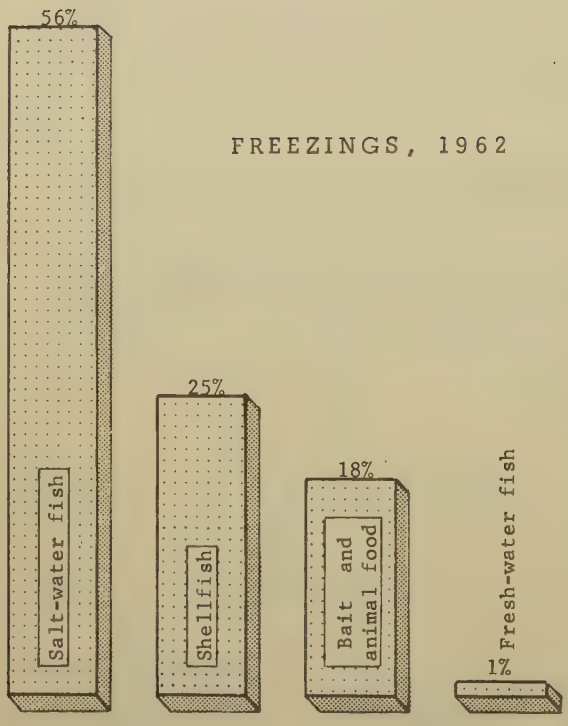
Product	1961	1962 1/	Record	
			Year	Quantity
	Thousand tons	Thousand tons		Thousand tons
Meal:				
Menhaden	247.6	238.7	1961	247.6
Sardine, Pacific	2.5	.7	1936	121.7
Herring	5.3	5.1	1937	20.5
Tuna and mackerel	21.2	26.6	1962	26.6
Unclassified	34.7	40.1	-	-
Total	311.3	311.2	1961	311.3
	Thousand gallons	Thousand gallons		Thousand gallons
Oil:				
Menhaden	31,355.6	30,685.9	1961	31,355.6
Sardine, Pacific	86.2	21.5	1936	26,131.4
Herring	818.0	678.1	1937	5,623.0
Tuna and mackerel	762.5	667.8	1950	884.4
Unclassified	1,393.4	960.1	-	-
Total	34,415.7	33,013.4	1936	39,901.8
	Tons	Tons		Tons
Homogenized condensed fish	11,690	11,096	1956	29,788
Fish solubles	100,564	113,238	1959	136,662

1/ Preliminary.

MANUFACTURED FISHERY PRODUCTS

FROZEN FISH

PRODUCTION OF FROZEN FISH, 1962



FREEZINGS, 1962

The 1962 production of frozen fish and shellfish in the United States by firms reporting to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries totaled 343.5 million pounds. Of this amount, salt-water fish comprised 56 percent; shellfish, 25; bait and animal food from both fresh-water and salt-water fish, 18; and fresh-water fish, 1 percent.

Leading products frozen during 1962 were: shrimp, 78 million pounds; bait and animal food, 63.4; blocks, fillets, and steaks, 57.1; dressed halibut, 43.3; and headed and gutted whiting, 32.7 million pounds. An estimated 547 million pounds of fish and shellfish (live weight) were required to produce the 1962 production of frozen fishery items.

Data released in the Bureau's monthly and annual "Frozen Fish Reports" for 1962 did not include, as freezings, 40,731,000 pounds of fillets and steaks frozen largely by manufacturers who operated plate freezers in their production lines, but stored the products in public cold-storage plants that did not report the items as freezings since they were received already frozen. They did, however, report them as holdings, and the data were included in this category in Frozen Fish Reports.

FREEZINGS AND HOLDINGS OF FISH AND SHELLFISH, 1961-62

Item	1961	1962	Record production	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Year	Thousand pounds
Freezings:				
Leading items:				
Bait and animal food	67,564	63,355	1961	67,564
Blocks, fillets, and steaks:				
Ocean perch	27,100	26,398	1951	71,400
Haddock	11,333	11,533	1950	25,224
Other	17,867	19,184	-	-
Round, dressed, etc.:				
Halibut	32,708	43,306	1962	43,306
Whiting	29,054	32,723	1951	45,520
Salmon	11,550	14,570	1945	30,009
Other	38,925	45,375	-	-
Shellfish:				
Shrimp	74,021	77,919	1959	98,376
Other	9,463	9,116	-	-
Total all fishery products	319,585	343,479	1962	343,479
High month	(July) 43,577	(July) 48,280	-	-
Low month	(Apr.) 15,261	(Jan.) 12,628	-	-
Holdings:				
High month	(Nov.)207,089	(Dec.)230,527	-	-
Low month	(Apr.)150,157	(Mar.)123,454	-	-

FISH STICKS AND PORTIONS

The growth of the fish stick and portion industry is an outstanding example of how markets for fish have been expanded through development of new products. Fish sticks reached volume production in 1953, and by 1954 had developed into a major industry. Since that year, the annual production has averaged nearly 61 million pounds. The fish portion industry developed later. In 1958--the first year for which data were collected--21.8 million pounds of fish portions were manufactured.

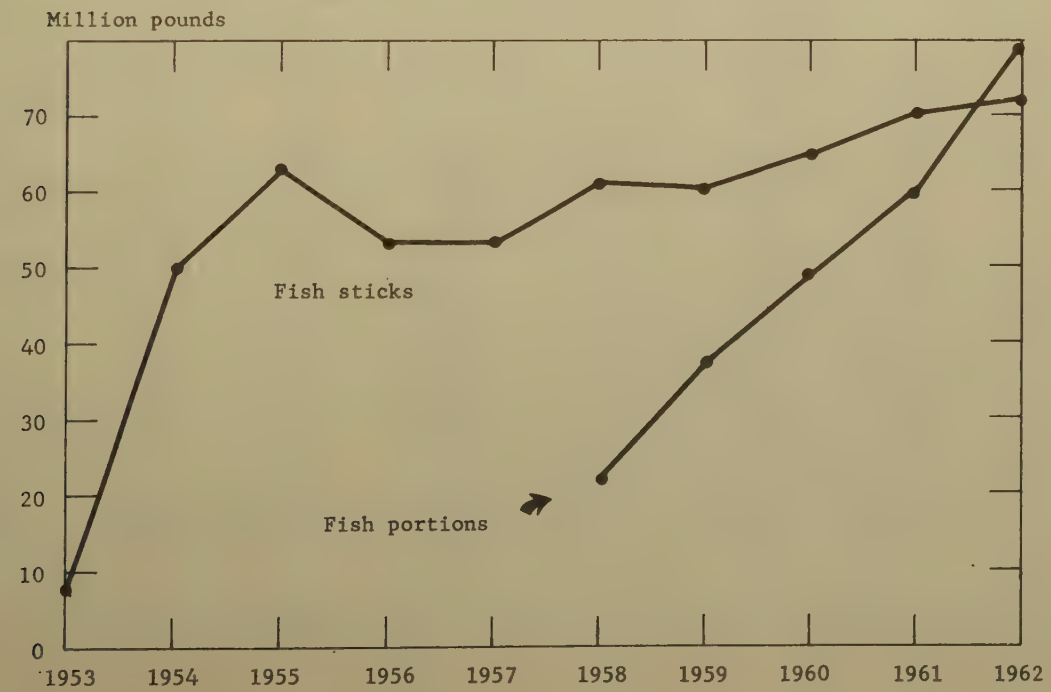
Fish stick production remained relatively steady after 1955, while fish portions rose sharply. Good markets for these products have kept many shore workers employed; however, development of the fish stick and portion industry has not greatly affected the domestic catch of groundfish since imported blocks of groundfish fillets are used almost entirely in the manufacture of both fish sticks and portions.

PRODUCTION OF FISH STICKS AND PORTIONS, 1953-62

Year	Fish sticks		Fish portions	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
1953	7,502	4,176	(1)	(1)
1954	49,962	26,506	(1)	(1)
1955	63,046	28,886	(1)	(1)
1956	52,818	23,193	(1)	(1)
1957	53,128	23,544	(1)	(1)
1958	61,011	27,000	21,790	7,972
1959	60,378	28,611	37,147	13,138
1960	65,142	28,671	49,381	17,517
1961	69,824	*30,100	59,847	22,192
1962 2/	*72,217	30,076	*78,678	*28,089

1/ Data not available. 2/ Preliminary. * Record.

PRODUCTION OF FISH STICKS AND PORTIONS, 1953-62



PACKAGED FISH

PRODUCTION OF PACKAGED FISH, 1962

Item	Fillets		Steaks		Total	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Fresh	71,484	26,547	621	148	72,105	26,695
Frozen	87,539	25,784	10,265	5,848	97,804	31,632
Total	159,023	52,331	10,886	5,996	169,909	58,327

VALUE

VALUE OF MANUFACTURED FISHERY PRODUCTS AT PROCESSORS' LEVEL, 1961-62

(Produced from domestic catch and imported products)

Item	1961		1962	
	Thousand dollars	Percent of total	Thousand dollars	Percent of total
Canned	422,836	48.3	455,682	48.5
Packaged:				
Fillets and steaks	51,764	5.9	58,327	6.2
Fish sticks	30,100	3.4	30,076	3.2
Fish portions	22,192	2.5	28,089	3.0
Other (fish and shellfish)	222,802	25.4	1/240,000	25.5
Cured	52,396	6.0	1/ 53,000	5.6
Industrial products	74,569	8.5	75,438	8.0
Total	876,659	100.0	940,612	100.0

1/ Estimated.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS, 1950-62

Year	Quantity			Value			
	Fish meal	Fish solubles 1/	Marine animal oil 2/	Fish meal, oil and solubles	Shell products	Other industrial products	Grand total
	Tons	Thousand pounds	Thousand gallons	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
1950	239,954	103,726	21,764	51,188	*17,253	8,747	77,188
1951	209,756	100,728	18,172	46,126	15,129	8,058	69,313
1952	221,403	140,964	16,094	42,533	14,703	10,756	67,992
1953	238,851	162,988	20,294	48,387	16,592	9,393	74,372
1954	256,967	230,059	21,865	56,151	17,024	9,252	82,427
1955	264,502	221,839	24,898	57,972	14,542	10,821	83,335
1956	295,793	257,657	26,867	*65,128	14,513	12,096	*91,737
1957	264,085	244,546	20,349	55,429	14,289	11,663	81,381
1958	248,140	260,354	33,028	55,610	11,361	12,912	79,883
1959	306,551	*330,717	24,798	59,061	9,325	13,830	82,216
1960	290,137	197,858	27,886	42,689	10,074	13,832	66,595
1961	*311,265	224,508	34,416	51,781	9,362	13,426	74,569
1962 3/	311,232	248,668	33,013	52,970	8,557	*13,911	75,438

1/ Includes homogenized condensed fish. 2/ Record production, 1936 (39,902,000 gallons).
3/ Preliminary. * Record.

MANUFACTURING PLANTS

PLANTS PRODUCING CANNED AND INDUSTRIAL FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1962

Area and state	Canned fishery products	Industrial fishery products	Total plants, exclusive of duplication
	Number	Number	Number
New England:			
Maine	41	14	54
Massachusetts	6	5	9
Rhode Island	1	1	2
Connecticut	1	1	2
Total	49	21	67
Middle Atlantic:			
New York	9	4	13
New Jersey	15	12	27
Pennsylvania	7	2	9
Delaware	1	3	4
Total	32	21	53
Chesapeake:			
Maryland	5	8	12
Virginia	10	17	24
Total	15	25	36
South Atlantic and Gulf:			
North Carolina	5	13	16
South Carolina	3	-	3
Georgia	-	1	1
Florida	4	7	11
Alabama	1	1	2
Mississippi	14	5	18
Louisiana	24	9	31
Texas	3	5	8
Total	54	41	90
Great Lakes and Mississippi River:			
Illinois	-	6	6
Iowa	-	6	6
Kansas	-	1	1
Michigan	1	-	1
Nebraska	1	-	1
Ohio	2	-	2
Wisconsin	3	-	3
Total	10	7	17
Pacific Coast:			
Alaska	104	1	105
Washington	61	10	70
Oregon	18	4	20
California	26	25	34
Total	209	40	229
Hawaii	1	-	1
American Samoa	1	1	1
Puerto Rico	2	2	2
Grand total	373	158	496

WHOLESALE AVERAGE PRICES AND INDEXES FOR EDIBLE FISH AND SHELLFISH, DECEMBER 1962

Group, subgroup, and item specification	Point of pricing	Unit	Avg. prices ($) 1/		Indexes 2/ (1957-59=100)			
			Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962 3/	Dec. 1961
All fish & shellfish (fresh, frozen, and canned)					120.9	118.3	119.0	115.7
Fresh & frozen fishery products:					127.6	123.7	124.3	113.3
Drawn, dressed, or whole finfish:					133.1	120.8	120.7	115.0
Haddock, large, offshore, drawn, fresh	Boston	lb.	.18	.11	143.8	87.2	82.2	109.3
Halibut, west., 20/80 lbs., dressed, fresh or frozen	New York	lb.	.43	.44	127.1	129.6	129.6	105.0
Salmon, king, large & medium, dressed, fresh, or frozen	New York	lb.	.97	.96	135.2	134.5	136.2	120.5
Whitefish, L. Superior, drawn, fresh	Chicago	lb.	.69	.68	103.0	100.7	108.2	94.0
Yellow pike, L. Michigan & Huron, round, fresh	New York	lb.	.54	.54	88.5	88.5	77.8	104.0
Processed, fresh (fish & shellfish):					128.5	124.0	123.8	115.6
Fillets, haddock, small, skins on, 20-lb. tins	Boston	lb.	.58	.41	139.6	99.6	92.3	76.5
Shrimp, large, (20-30 count), headless, fresh	New York	lb.	1.05	1.04	123.1	121.9	122.5	107.2
Oysters, shucked, standards	Norfolk	gal.	7.88	7.75	132.8	130.7	130.7	132.8
Processed, frozen (fish & shellfish):					116.4	120.7	122.7	105.0
Fillets: Flounder, skinless, 1-lb. package	Boston	lb.	.40	.41	100.1	103.9	100.1	97.6
Haddock, small, skins on, 1-lb. package	Boston	lb.	.37	.37	107.0	107.0	105.5	96.7
Ocean perch, large, skins on, 1-lb. package	Boston	lb.	.34	.34	117.5	118.3	110.4	108.7
Shrimp, large (26-30 count), brown, 5-lb. package	Chicago	lb.	1.03	1.09	122.2	128.7	134.0	108.5
Canned fishery products:					109.4	109.4	110.2	120.2
Salmon, pink, No. 1 tall, (16 oz.), 48 cans/cs.	Seattle	cs.	25.50	25.50	111.1	111.1	111.1	122.0
Tuna, light meat, chunk, No. 1/2 tuna (6-1/2 oz.), 48 cans/cs.	Los Angeles	cs.	11.75	11.75	104.4	104.4	104.4	107.9
Sardines, California, tom. pack, No. 1 oval, (15 oz.), 24 cans/cs.	Los Angeles	cs.	4.50	4.50	101.6	101.6	118.5	112.9
Sardines, Maine, keyless oil, 1/4 drawn (3-3/4 oz.), 100 cans/cs.	New York	cs.	9.31	9.31	119.4	119.4	116.9	157.9

1/ Represent average prices for one day (Monday or Tuesday) during the week in which the 15th of the month occurs. These prices are published as indicators of movement and not necessarily absolute level. Daily Market News Service "Fishery Products Reports" should be referred to for actual prices.

2/ Beginning with January 1962 indexes, the reference base of 1947-49=100 was superseded by the new reference base of 1957-59=100.

3/ Recomputed to be comparable to 1957-59=100 base indexes.

Source:--U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY AT VARIOUS LEVELS, 1961-62

Level	1961 1/			1962 2/		
	Domestic fisheries	Imports	Total	Domestic fisheries	Imports	Total
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Producer (fishermen).	362	-	362	381	-	381
Imports (declared value)	-	397	397	-	474	474
Processor	679	197	876	699	242	941
Wholesaler.	862	604	1,466	907	714	1,621
Retailer.	1,122	664	1,786	1,181	785	1,966

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.

PURCHASES OF FRESH, FROZEN, AND CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS, BY DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, 1950-62

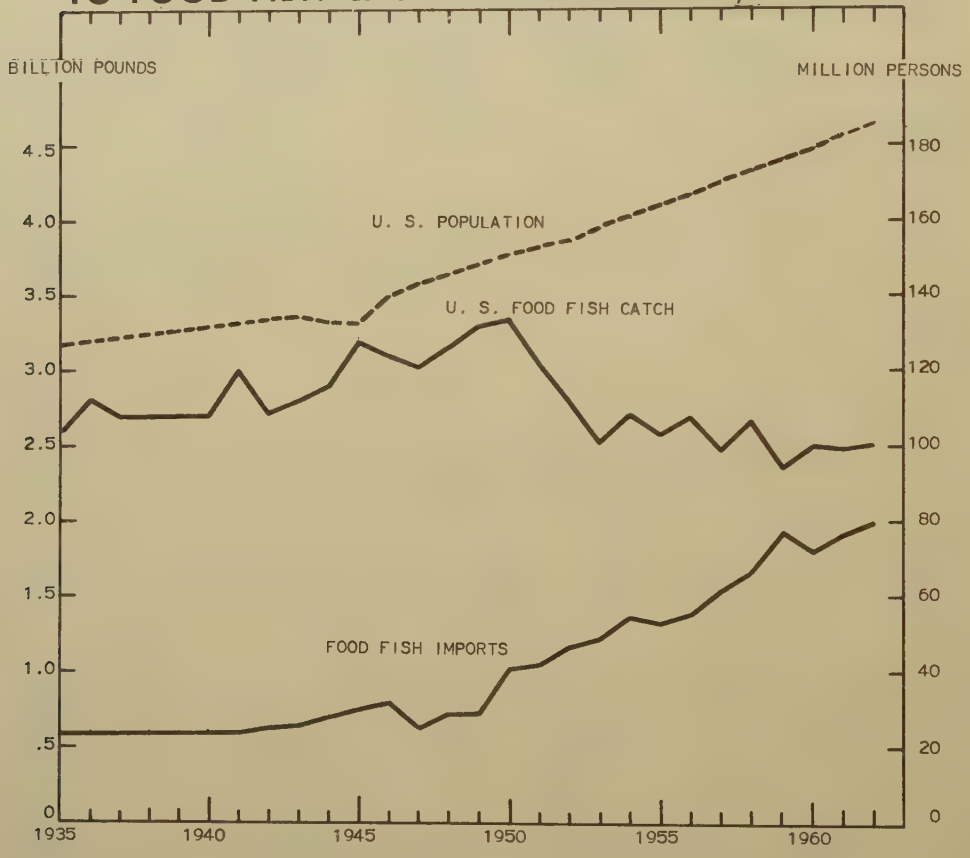
Year	Fresh and frozen		Canned
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds
1950.	17,884	7,399	(1)
1951.	31,884	13,771	(1)
1952.	32,276	15,050	(1)
1953.	26,769	11,857	(1)
1954.	25,290	10,395	(1)
1955.	24,989	10,929	(1)
1956.	26,610	13,413	(1)
1957.	23,452	12,080	6,037
1958.	22,511	12,850	9,473
1959.	22,651	11,624	5,834
1960.	22,917	11,839	7,350
1961.	23,450	12,470	8,615
1962.	23,356	14,388	9,024

1/ Data not available.

Note:--Purchases by the Department of the Army were for the United States Armed Forces. Data on local purchases made throughout the year are not available.

POPULATION AND FISH SUPPLY

RELATIONSHIP OF UNITED STATES POPULATION TO FOOD FISH CATCH AND IMPORTS, 1935–62



FOREIGN TRADE

UNITED STATES IMPORTS

IMPORTANT FISHERY IMPORTS, 1961-62

Item	Unit	1961 Quantity	1962 1/ Quantity	Record imports Year	Record imports Quantity
Edible fishery products:					
Fresh and frozen:					
Fillets:					
Groundfish and ocean perch.	1,000 pounds	76,490	77,907	1962	221,382
Blocks or slabs	do	118,609	143,475		
Total.	do	195,099	221,382	1962	221,382
Other	do	67,167	76,446	1962	76,446
Salmon.	do	12,309	9,735	1950	44,975
Tuna:					
Albacore.	do	71,945	83,940	1962	83,940
Other	do	125,182	188,525	1962	188,525
Loins and discs	do	8,348	10,522	1957	12,434
Sea scallop (meats)	do	8,652	11,564	1962	11,564
Lobsters:					
Common (includes fresh-cooked meat)	do	21,299	22,102	1951	23,558
Spiny	do	32,610	35,948	1962	35,948
Shrimp (mostly frozen, some canned and dried).	do	126,268	141,384	1962	141,384
Canned:					
Salmon.	do	7,167	6,844	1959	31,154
Sardines:					
In oil.	do	27,877	32,613	1932	42,336
Not in oil.	do	14,611	20,342	1953	34,271
Tuna:					
In oil.	do	431	358	1950	36,410
In brine.	do	58,232	56,362	1961	58,232
Bonito and yellowtail:					
In oil.	do	6,853	6,128	1954	12,996
In brine.	do	3,503	2,599	1957	3,905
Crab meat	do	4,237	3,506	1939	13,507
Lobsters:					
Common.	do	2,772	3,110	1962	3,110
Spiny	do	56	199	1952	2,621
Oysters (mostly canned)	do	7,701	7,828	1962	7,828
Nonedible fishery products:					
Scrap and meal.	tons	217,845	252,307	1962	252,307
Solubles.	do	6,739	6,308	1959	26,630
Whale oil, sperm.	1,000 gallons	7,807	8,932	1958	9,010

1/ Preliminary.
Note:--The data include imports into United States territories and possessions, but do not include landings of tuna by foreign vessels in American Samoa.
Source:--Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS, VARIOUS YEARS, 1940-62

Year	Edible		Nonedible	Total
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
1940.	302,518	29,073	12,757	41,830
1945.	404,768	76,434	24,820	101,254
1950.	639,725	158,414	39,882	198,296
1951.	646,668	158,363	54,094	212,457
1952.	705,118	183,121	57,308	240,429
1953.	726,195	195,869	49,611	245,480
1954.	803,389	203,645	48,687	252,332
1955.	771,012	208,051	49,896	257,947
1956.	787,866	233,166	48,031	281,197
1957.	884,024	250,956	46,487	297,443
1958.	991,479	280,212	46,959	327,171
1959.	1,113,624	311,033	55,467	366,500
1960.	1,067,460	307,380	52,685	360,065
1961.	1,061,662	335,757	61,301	397,058
1962 1/	*1,219,000	*399,510	*74,188	*473,698

1/ Preliminary. * Record.

FOREIGN TRADE

UNITED STATES IMPORTS

IMPORTS OF SHRIMP, VARIOUS YEARS, 1940-62

Country of origin	1940	1950	1961	1962
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
North America:				
Mexico	4,913	39,653	79,181	77,666
Panama	-	143	9,892	10,118
El Salvador	-	-	8,093	7,156
Guatemala	-	-	743	2,297
Nicaragua	-	-	803	1,972
Costa Rica	-	-	1,321	1,671
Honduras	-	-	227	380
Canada	22	89	249	151
British Honduras	-	-	1	31
Canal Zone	-	148	-	-
Other	-	25	80	315
Total	4,935	40,058	100,590	101,757
South America:				
Venezuela	-	-	2,469	6,341
Ecuador	-	-	4,684	5,122
British Guiana	-	-	3,506	4,128
Colombia	-	-	1,873	2,081
Surinam	-	-	447	1,037
Chile	-	-	537	630
Peru	-	-	358	387
Uruguay	-	-	-	150
Brazil	-	-	40	58
Argentina	-	-	20	9
Total	-	-	13,934	19,943
Europe:				
Spain	-	-	446	502
Denmark	(1)	-	112	85
Norway	2	69	71	61
Iceland	-	(1)	70	-
United Kingdom	-	(1)	59	-
Italy	-	3	30	-
Other	22	5	51	71
Total	24	77	839	719
Asia:				
India	-	-	3,220	5,616
Japan	55	58	1,823	3,922
Pakistan	-	-	1,686	3,154
Korea, Republic	-	-	171	1,755
Iran	-	-	1,953	925
Hong Kong	4	-	14	569
Thailand	-	-	35	249
Other	6	5	317	691
Total	65	63	9,219	16,881
Australia and Oceania	-	(1)	36	289
Africa, Egypt	-	-	1,650	1,795
Grand total	5,024	40,198	126,268	141,384

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS

COMPOSITION OF IMPORTED SHRIMP, 1962 1/

Period	Headless	Peeled and deveined	Breaded	Other 2/	Total
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
January-June 3/	49,245	11,197	190	3,370	64,002
July-December	59,539	13,537	231	4,075	77,382
Total	108,784	24,734	421	7,445	141,384

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes 2,911,000 pounds of canned shrimp and 56,000 pounds of dried shrimp received at Custom ports of New York City; Brownsville and Port Isabel, Texas; Seattle, Washington; and Custom districts of Arizona and California. Receipts at these ports accounted for approximately 88 percent of the total shrimp imports in 1962.
3/ The composition of imports for the January-June period was computed on the basis of the quantities reported by the Bureau of the Census for the July-December period.

IMPORTS OF FISH MEAL AND SCRAP, VARIOUS YEARS, 1950-62

Country of origin	1950	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Angola	6,503	20,738	888	1,543	-
Canada	42,499	39,033	30,982	38,218	42,806
Chile	377	5,104	21,183	12,074	9,247
Peru	3,917	49,923	68,156	151,439	186,249
Union of South Africa	825	9,727	7,073	13,026	10,084
Other countries	9,734	8,400	3,279	1,545	3,921
Total	63,855	132,925	131,561	217,845	252,307

Source:--Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

IMPORTS OF FISH SOLUBLES, 1958-62

Country of origin	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Canada	2,699	1,660	869	1,001	687
Denmark	9,943	18,723	1,858	28	110
Iceland	738	-	-	3,393	2,205
Union of South Africa	1,063	2,303	402	1,416	1,717
Other countries	124	3,944	45	901	1,589
Total	14,567	26,630	3,174	6,739	6,308

Source:--Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

FOREIGN TRADE

UNITED STATES IMPORTS

UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1961

(Thousands of pounds and thousands of dollars)

Country	Edible		Nonedible	Total
	Quantity	Value	Value	Value
North America:				
Greenland	4,569	1,007	-	1,007
Canada	377,400	102,672	5,363	108,035
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands	3,714	898	34	932
Mexico	97,818	45,575	191	45,766
Guatemala	749	409	17	426
British Honduras	380	284	26	310
El Salvador	8,099	5,510	-	5,510
Honduras	291	191	39	230
Nicaragua	1,046	422	8	430
Costa Rica	2,044	1,370	3	1,373
Republic of Panama	10,066	6,678	29	6,707
Canal Zone	3	1	-	1
Bermuda	2	1	-	1
Bahamas	2,126	947	13	960
Cuba	1,848	1,702	96	1,798
Jamaica	343	70	20	90
Haiti	78	64	8	72
Dominican Republic	4	1	-	1
Leeward and Windward Islands	51	5	-	5
Trinidad and Tobago	11,531	1,252	31	1,283
Netherlands Antilles	10	4	-	4
Total	522,172	169,063	5,878	174,941
South America:				
Colombia	1,924	1,264	346	1,610
Venezuela	3,439	1,326	44	1,370
British Guiana	3,516	2,310	45	2,355
Surinam	465	288	1	289
Ecuador	14,911	4,619	-	4,619
Peru	18,934	3,576	13,153	16,729
Bolivia	-	-	83	83
Chile	1,322	888	1,201	2,089
Brazil	3,667	3,079	1,996	5,075
Paraguay	-	-	43	43
Uruguay	-	-	35	35
Argentina	453	106	587	693
Total	48,631	17,456	17,534	34,990
Europe:				
Iceland	47,700	11,141	387	11,528
Sweden	1,894	538	1	539
Norway	50,604	13,632	1,469	15,101
Denmark	17,418	5,234	12	5,246
United Kingdom	4,882	1,096	1,213	2,309
Ireland	234	45	7	52
Netherlands	3,558	997	739	1,736
Belgium and Luxembourg	173	59	21	80
France	3,532	1,013	1,075	2,088
West Germany	8,346	1,875	2,285	4,160
Austria	-	-	818	818
Hungary	-	-	(1)	(1)
Switzerland	-	-	134	134
Finland	2	(1)	-	(1)
Poland and Danzig	45	10	-	10
Union of Soviet Socialist Republic	59	194	-	194
Azores	252	65	-	65
Spain	6,207	1,745	129	1,874
Portugal	17,152	6,288	237	6,525
Italy	831	438	285	723
Free Territory of Trieste	41	16	(1)	16
Yugoslavia	470	128	(1)	128
Greece	55	29	611	640
Rumania	40	32	-	32
Turkey	31	12	40	52
Total	163,526	44,587	9,463	54,050

See footnote at end of table. (Continued on next page)

UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1961 - Continued

(Thousands of pounds and thousands of dollars)

Country	Edible		Nonedible	Total
	Quantity	Value	Value	Value
Asia:				
Lebanon	-	-	57	57
Iran	2,860	1,292	25	1,317
Israel	-	-	(1)	(1)
Jordon	-	-	(1)	(1)
Kuwait	194	72	-	72
Sandi Arabia	-	-	(1)	(1)
Arabia Peninsula States	-	-	8	8
Aden	-	-	15	15
India	3,833	1,947	830	2,777
Pakistan	1,715	748	23	771
Ceylon	-	-	2	2
Burma	-	-	1	1
Thailand	36	20	43	63
Viet-Nam	115	47	-	47
Federation of Malaya	-	-	82	82
Colony of Singapore	(1)	(1)	77	77
Republic of Indonesia	-	-	38	38
Republic of the Philippines	206	45	432	477
Republic of Korea	180	109	178	287
Hong Kong	953	811	126	937
Taiwan	1,068	155	173	328
Japan	226,473	64,711	23,552	88,263
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	295	50	2	52
Total	237,928	70,007	25,664	95,671
Australia and Oceania:				
Australia	9,273	10,434	423	10,857
New Guinea	-	-	2	2
New Zealand	2,154	2,292	26	2,318
British Western Pacific Islands	16,301	2,800	(1)	2,800
French Pacific Islands	-	-	32	32
Total	27,728	15,526	483	16,009
Africa:				
Morocco	943	384	408	792
Algeria	1	2	3	5
Tunisia	32	6	18	24
Libya	-	-	2	2
United Arab Republic (Egypt Region)	1,681	981	29	1,010
Sudan	-	-	4	4
Canary Islands	23	6	-	6
French Equatorial Africa	-	-	47	47
Western Africa - N.E.C.	9,454	1,292	27	1,319
Ghana	4,488	421	4	425
Nigeria	-	-	266	266
British West Africa	19,238	2,246	1	2,247
Angola	1,509	420	79	499
Western Portuguese Africa	12	3	40	43
Republic of the Congo	40	9	1	10
Somaliland	-	-	(1)	(1)
Ethiopia	-	-	1	1
French Somaliland	-	-	6	6
Seychelles	-	-	5	5
British East Africa	14	8	92	100
Mozambique	57	52	53	105
Republic of South Africa	24,185	13,288	1,180	14,468
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	-	-	13	13
Total	61,677	19,118	2,279	21,397
Grand Total	1,061,662	335,757	61,301	397,058

1/ Less than 500 pounds or $500.

Source:--Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

FOREIGN TRADE

UNITED STATES EXPORTS

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN SHRIMP PRODUCTS, 1959-62

Item	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
Fresh and frozen:				
Domestic	2,090	2,989	4,771	3,457
Foreign	904	809	4,742	1,676
Total	2,994	3,798	9,513	5,133
Canned:				
Domestic	2,876	3,482	2,503	2,212
Foreign	19	34	25	44
Total	2,895	3,516	2,528	2,256
Cured:				
Domestic	85	108	103	72
Foreign	9	5	336	101
Total	94	113	439	173
Total:				
Domestic	5,051	6,579	7,377	5,741
Foreign	932	848	5,103	1,821
Grand total	5,983	7,427	12,480	7,562

Source:--Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC FISH AND FISH LIVER OILS, 1958-62

Country of destination	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
Belgium	4,688	4,333	685	1,354	3,329
Canada	12,931	3,840	9,846	16,935	10,555
Denmark	-	1,153	20	-	-
Netherlands	21,841	44,116	53,133	25,587	34,054
Norway	11,589	16,109	15,914	31,277	10,020
Sweden	6,740	40,711	36,026	20,641	13,446
Switzerland	1,115	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	10	1,136	8,908	32,975
West Germany	34,236	33,177	26,083	15,591	16,920
Other countries	903	1,032	816	2,193	1,751
Total	94,043	144,481	143,659	122,486	123,050

Source:--Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC SARDINES, VARIOUS YEARS, 1939-62

Country of destination	1939	1949	1959	1960	1962
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
Belgium	1,754	3,268	721	316	-
Canada	5,328	142	542	-	292
Cuba	2,552	5,002	3,046	704	-
Ecuador	958	1,493	1,118	1,623	220
Ghana	-	-	68	220	1,141
Greece	14	2,881	-	3	-
Hong Kong	339	1,388	307	387	90
Malaya, Federation of	4,914	1,208	22	95	234
New Zealand	127	24	2,424	1,490	61
Philippines	14,747	71,127	25,724	12,446	21
Republic of the Congo	-	-	-	-	1,944
United Kingdom	11,199	9,744	20	31	-
Other countries	14,881	10,564	4,732	3,974	3,763
Total	56,813	106,841	38,724	21,219	7,766

Source:--Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS

IMPORTANT DOMESTIC FISHERY EXPORTS, 1961-62

Item	1961	1962	Record exports	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Year	Thousand pounds
Canned:				
Mackerel	3,908	4,271	1957	17,044
Salmon	7,186	8,978	1943	69,486
Sardines:				
In oil	185	578	1943	137,203
Not in oil	7,475	7,188		
Shrimp	2,503	2,212	1960	3,482
Squid	3,432	7,785	1959	9,156
Fish oils, unclassified	122,486	123,050	1959	144,481

Source:--Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC FISHERY PRODUCTS, VARIOUS YEARS, 1940-61

Year	Edible		Nonedible	Total
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
1940	144,804	17,115	670	17,785
1945	135,979	30,855	7,655	38,510
1950	121,623	18,856	8,618	27,474
1951	165,624	27,072	8,659	35,731
1952	62,056	15,511	6,436	21,947
1953	69,308	17,084	10,794	27,878
1954	62,724	16,238	15,289	31,527
1955	109,750	24,923	15,054	39,977
1956	101,918	22,939	16,564	39,503
1957	85,221	20,549	15,403	35,952
1958	65,468	19,440	11,564	31,004
1959	80,688	26,747	17,495	44,242
1960	61,454	25,622	18,543	44,165
1961	40,137	19,594	15,116	34,710

FOREIGN TRADE

UNITED STATES EXPORTS

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC FISHERY PRODUCTS, BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 1961

(Thousands of pounds and thousands of dollars)

Country	Edible		Nonedible	Total
	Quantity	Value	Value	Value
North America:				
Canada	10,185	6,399	3,867	10,266
Mexico	229	123	336	459
Guatemala	511	129	1	130
British Honduras	102	26	-	26
El Salvador	878	189	20	209
Honduras	135	30	(1)	30
Nicaragua	473	91	-	91
Costa Rica	895	184	1	185
Republic of Panama	615	163	84	247
Canal Zone	31	17	1	18
Bermuda	191	131	8	139
Bahamas	198	117	7	124
Cuba	4	-	-	-
Jamaica	583	210	15	225
Haiti	9	4	(1)	4
Dominican Republic	19	5	1	6
Leeward and Windward Islands	16	9	-	9
Barbados	11	6	(1)	6
Trinidad and Tobago	63	51	7	58
Netherlands Antilles	266	172	1	173
French West Indies	3	1	-	1
Total	15,417	8,057	4,349	12,406
South America:				
Colombia	17	5	5	10
Venezuela	496	333	27	360
British Guiana	20	10	-	10
Surinam	139	33	1	34
Ecuador	443	81	(1)	81
Peru	43	22	3	25
Bolivia	30	6	-	6
Chile	51	53	4	57
Brazil	2	2	45	47
Paraguay	(1)	(1)	13	13
Uruguay	2	2	1	3
Argentina	49	13	53	66
Total	1,292	560	152	712
Europe:				
Iceland	27	3	-	3
Sweden	273	298	1,367	1,665
Norway	16	13	2,378	2,391
Denmark	117	135	17	152
United Kingdom	5,077	3,865	689	4,554
Netherlands	841	617	1,768	2,385
Belgium and Luxembourg	389	220	131	351
France	772	588	421	1,009
West Germany	336	258	1,297	1,555
Austria	-	-	19	19
Czechoslovakia	-	-	27	27
Switzerland	159	125	612	737
Finland	4	3	-	3
Poland and Danzig	(1)	1	-	1
Union of Soviet Socialist Republic	-	-	1	1
Spain	-	-	4	4
Portugal	16	7	1	8
Gibraltar	2	1	-	1
Malta, Gozo, and Cypress	23	3	-	3
Italy	114	32	370	402
Yugoslavia	-	-	2	2
Greece	3,139	360	4	364
Turkey	2	1	4	5
Total	11,307	6,530	9,112	15,642

See footnote at end of table.

(Continued on next page)

UNITED STATES EXPORTS

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC FISHERY PRODUCTS, BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 1961 - Continued

(Thousands of pounds and thousands of dollars)

Country	Edible		Nonedible	Total
	Quantity	Value	Value	Value
Asia:				
Lebanon	34	23	1	24
Iraq	5	4	-	4
Iran	27	18	10	28
Israel	7	4	24	28
Jordon	2	2	1	3
Kuwait	19	14	-	14
Saudi Arabia	46	33	-	33
Arabia Peninsula States	4	4	-	4
State of Bahrein	15	11	-	11
Afghanistan	1	1	-	1
India	1	1	(1)	1
Pakistan	(1)	(1)	-	(1)
Ceylon	1	(1)	-	(1)
Burma	12	8	-	8
Thailand	47	17	7	24
Viet-Nam	70	48	1	49
Cambodia	5	3	-	3
Federation of Malaya	516	141	-	141
Singapore	331	218	18	236
Republic of Indonesia	1,994	12	3	15
Republic of the Philippines	1,039	494	87	581
Hong Kong	719	356	12	368
Taiwan	2	1	-	1
Japan	2,406	1,701	1,283	2,984
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	44	37	1	38
Total	7,347	3,151	1,448	4,599
Australia and Oceania:				
Australia	664	428	30	458
New Zealand	974	159	5	164
New Guinea	334	44	-	44
British Western and Pacific Islands	276	40	-	40
French Pacific Islands	360	77	-	77
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	223	47	-	47
Total	2,831	795	35	830
Africa:				
Algeria	9	11	-	11
Libya	9	9	(1)	9
United Arab Republic (Egypt Region)	14	8	2	10
Canary Islands	1	1	-	1
Ghana	300	53	1	54
Nigeria	32	4	1	5
British West Africa	8	4	-	4
Angola	105	18	-	18
Western Africa - N.E.C.	38	8	-	8
Liberia	304	95	-	95
Republic of the Congo	782	146	-	146
Somaliland	1	(1)	-	(1)
Ethiopia	1	1	-	1
Mauritius	(1)	(1)	-	(1)
British East Africa	4	4	1	5
Mozambique	5	4	-	4
Union of South Africa	258	73	15	88
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	72	62	-	62
Total	1,943	501	20	521
Grand Total	40,137	19,594	15,116	34,710

1/ Less than 500 pounds or $500.

Source:--Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES

IMPORTS: VALUE, DUTIES COLLECTED, AND AD VALOREM EQUIVALENT, 1936-61

Year	Value		Duties collected		Average ad valorem equivalent	
	Fishery imports	All imports	Fishery imports	All imports	Fishery imports	All imports
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Percent	Percent
1936	41,873	2,423,977	6,545	400,558	15.6	16.5
1937	50,636	3,009,852	8,254	465,253	16.3	15.5
1938	39,307	1,949,624	5,701	293,070	14.5	15.0
1939	45,999	2,276,099	6,015	316,372	13.1	13.9
1940	41,830	2,540,656	4,772	305,609	11.4	12.0
1941	40,981	3,221,954	3,888	413,846	9.5	12.8
1942	39,568	2,780,317	2,714	323,409	6.9	11.6
1943	67,183	3,390,101	3,523	395,030	5.2	11.7
1944	78,418	3,887,490	4,386	382,109	5.6	9.8
1945	101,254	4,098,101	6,979	391,476	6.9	9.6
1946	129,713	4,824,902	8,047	498,001	6.2	10.3
1947	109,975	5,666,321	6,895	445,355	6.3	7.9
1948	156,648	7,092,032	8,694	417,401	5.6	5.9
1949	151,614	6,591,640	7,560	374,291	5.0	5.7
1950	198,296	8,743,082	12,484	529,621	6.3	6.1
1951	212,457	10,817,341	10,346	603,468	4.9	5.6
1952	240,429	10,747,497	11,982	574,733	5.0	5.3
1953	245,480	10,778,905	14,026	597,760	5.7	5.5
1954	252,322	10,239,517	14,405	556,936	5.7	5.4
1955	257,947	11,336,787	14,530	669,579	5.6	5.9
1956	281,197	12,515,747	15,504	739,228	5.5	5.9
1957	297,443	12,950,606	15,955	776,884	5.4	6.0
1958	327,171	12,734,477	16,645	832,155	5.1	6.5
1959	366,500	14,987,075	17,737	1,066,536	4.8	7.1
1960	360,065	14,650,335	15,857	1,083,757	4.4	7.4
1961	397,058	14,357,321	16,904	1,056,670	4.3	7.4

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FROM IMPORTS OF AQUATIC PRODUCTS
BY COMMODITY DESCRIPTIONS FOR YEAR 1961

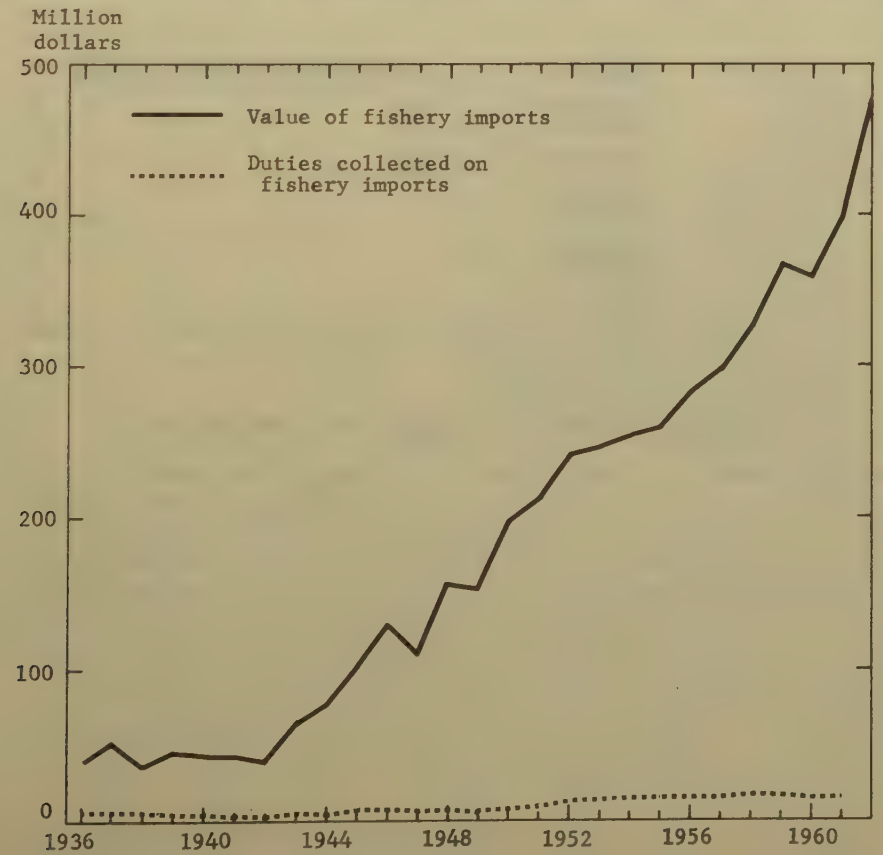
Item	Value
Canned products:	
Anchovies, in oil	$384,123
Bonito and yellowtail, in oil	262,749
Crab meat	1,300,498
Salmon	532,569
Sardines:	
In oil	1,810,944
Not in oil 1/	246,464
Total	2,057,408
Tuna:	
In oil	60,091
Not in oil	2,759,770
Total	2,819,861
Groundfish fillets	1,908,746
Fresh-water fish, fresh or frozen, whole, dressed, or fillets	242,841
Pickled or salted	361,756
Marine animal and liver oils	190,886
Sponges	65,424
Buttons - pearl or shell	142,965
Pearls	846,179
Agar-agar	130,627
Other	5,657,841
Total	16,904,473

1/ Includes herring.
Note:--Important free items: frozen tuna, shrimp, fish meal, and lobsters.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FROM AQUATIC PRODUCTS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1961

Tariff paragraph	Item	Value
5	Alginate	$245,718
23	Medicinal preparations	97,905
34	Fish liver oils	58,326
41	Glue, isinglass, and agar-agar	147,384
52	Fish oils, not containing alcohol	132,560
60	Ambergris	1,431
66	Pearl essence	41,832
717	Fish, fresh or frozen, dried and unsalted	3,453,645
718	Fish and fish products in oil or not in oil, and other substances (canned)	6,399,900
719	Pickled or salted fish	361,756
720	Smoked or kippered fish, prepared or preserved	1,377,155
721	Fish paste, fish sauce, caviar and miscellaneous shellfish items	2,225,211
730	Dog and cat food	4,191
1509	Pearl shell buttons	142,965
1915	Sealskins	62,907
1528	Pearls and parts	846,179
1530	Reptilian, shark skin and walrus leather (raw)	206,229
1531	Reptile leather products (manufactured)	888,380
1538	Shells	40,835
1540	Seaweed	20,002
1545	Sponges, n. e. s.	65,424
1558	Frog legs	84,538
	Total	16,904,473

VALUE OF FISHERY IMPORTS AND DUTIES COLLECTED, 1936-61



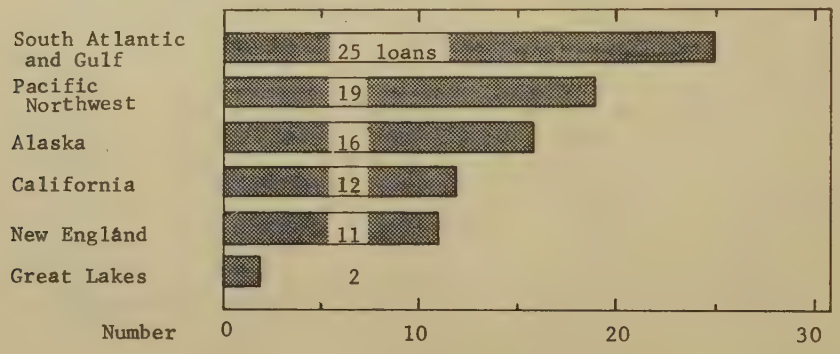
FISHERY LOAN PROGRAM

The Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 authorized a fishery loan fund program which was started in October 1956. The first loans were approved in late December of that year. Since that time, through December 31, 1962, 1221 applications for $34 million have been received. Of these, 645 (15.1 million) have been approved.

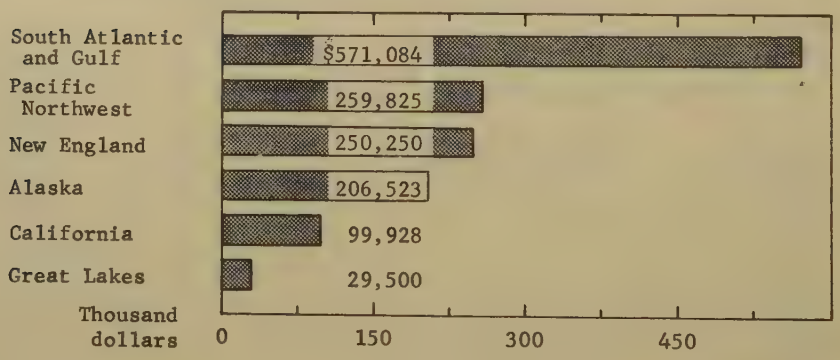
These loans can be made only for the financing and refinancing of operations, maintenance, repairs, replacement, and equipment of fishing vessels and fishing gear, and for research into the basic problems of the fisheries in cases where the credit applied for is not available elsewhere on reasonable terms.

The charts appearing below show the number and value of loans which were authorized during the calendar year 1961 by areas. A total of 85 applications for $1.4 million were approved.

NUMBER OF LOANS AUTHORIZED BY AREA, 1962



VALUE OF LOANS AUTHORIZED BY AREA, 1962



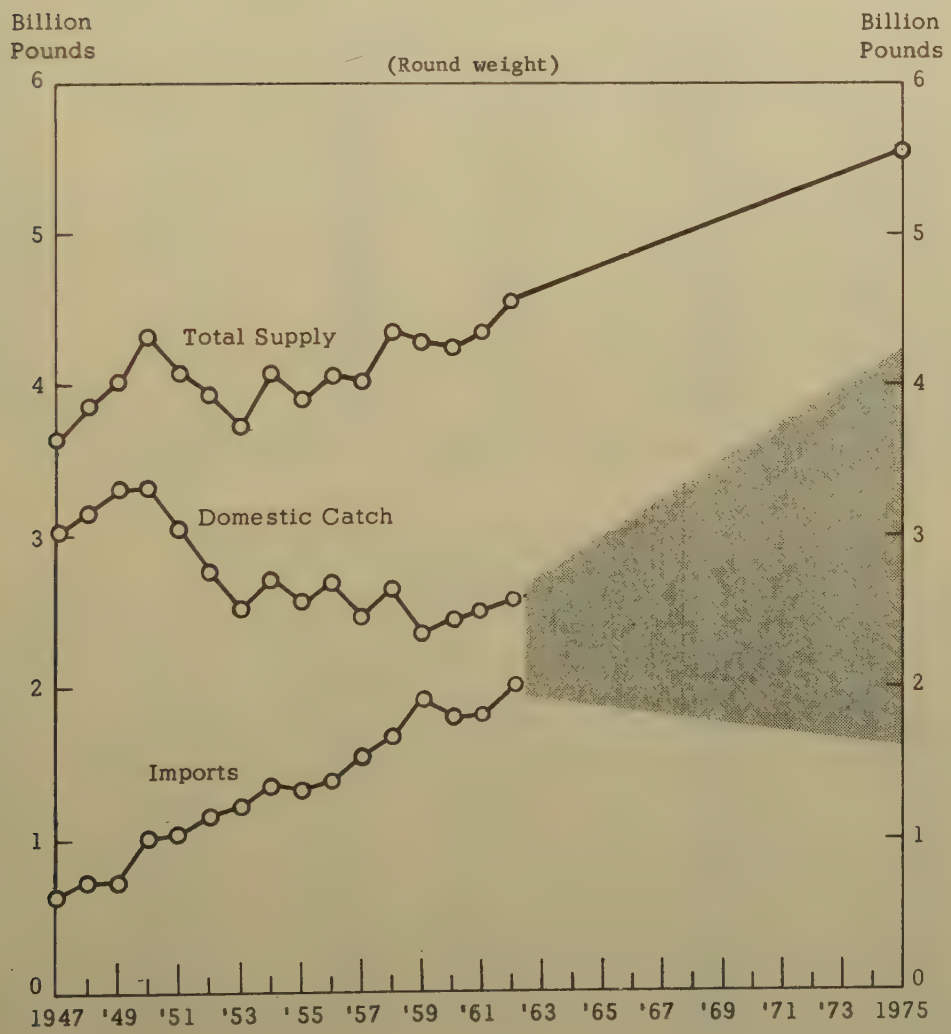
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The Department operates two other programs of financial assistance. The Fishing Vessel Mortgage Insurance Program provides for insurance by the Department of the Interior of mortgages given to finance the construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning of fishing vessels. Seven applications for mortgage insurance were approved during the year. The Fishing Vessel Construction Differential Subsidy Program was set up to pay a part of the difference in the cost of construction between domestic and foreign shipyards for vessels to be operated in a fishery which has been found to be suffering injury or threat of injury by reason of increased imports. Five subsidies were approved during the year, and four applications were pending.

The tables in this section contain information on the domestic catch and imports and, in cases where they are significant, exports of the more important fishery products. Stocks have not been considered in determining the total supply, so supply cannot be considered synonymous with consumption.

The graph, entitled "United States Supply of Edible Fishery Products, 1947-62, and Estimated Requirements, 1963-75" was prepared by assuming that the average total supply for the period 1957-62 could be projected through 1975, allowing for population increases. The population in 1962 was estimated to be 186,000,000 and 230,000,000 in 1975. The 1975 population estimate of 230,000,000 is an average of several estimates made by the Bureau of the Census in "Population Estimates," Series P-25, No. 187.

United States Supply of Edible Fishery Products, 1947-62 and Estimated Requirements, 1963-75



UNITED STATES SUPPLY OF FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1949-62

(Round weight basis)

Year	Domestic catch		Imports 1/		Total
	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds
1949	4,804	79.5	1,237	20.5	6,041
1950	4,901	74.9	1,646	25.1	6,547
1951	4,433	65.6	2,324	34.4	6,757
1952	4,432	58.0	3,204	42.0	7,636
1953	4,487	64.0	2,528	36.0	7,015
1954	4,762	62.7	2,829	37.3	7,591
1955	4,809	67.6	2,303	32.4	7,112
1956	*5,268	69.7	2,287	30.3	7,555
1957	4,789	67.1	2,351	32.9	7,140
1958	4,747	64.0	2,668	36.0	7,415
1959	5,122	61.2	3,245	38.8	8,367
1960	4,942	61.4	3,113	38.6	8,055
1961	5,187	56.3	4,033	43.7	9,220
1962 2/	5,240	53.0	*4,641	47.0	*9,881

1/ Excludes imports of cured cod into Puerto Rico. 2/ Preliminary. *Record.

UNITED STATES SUPPLY OF EDIBLE FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1949-62

(Round weight basis)

Year	Domestic catch		Imports 1/		Total
	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds
1949	3,305	82.2	715	17.8	4,020
1950	*3,307	76.6	1,008	23.4	4,315
1951	3,048	74.6	1,039	25.4	4,087
1952	2,778	70.4	1,169	29.6	3,947
1953	2,519	67.5	1,213	32.5	3,732
1954	2,705	66.4	1,369	33.6	4,074
1955	2,579	66.1	1,323	33.9	3,902
1956	2,690	66.0	1,387	34.0	4,077
1957	2,475	61.6	1,541	38.4	4,016
1958	2,651	61.9	1,634	38.1	4,285
1959	2,369	55.8	1,873	44.2	4,242
1960	2,498	59.0	1,738	41.0	4,236
1961	2,490	57.8	1,819	42.2	4,309
1962 2/	2,523	54.9	*2,070	45.1	*4,593

1/ Excludes imports of cured cod into Puerto Rico. 2/ Preliminary. *Record.

UNITED STATES SUPPLY OF INDUSTRIAL FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1949-62

(Round weight basis)

Year	Domestic catch		Imports		Total
	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds
1949	1,499	74.2	522	25.8	2,021
1950	1,594	71.4	638	28.6	2,232
1951	1,385	51.9	1,285	48.1	2,670
1952	1,654	44.8	2,035	55.2	3,689
1953	1,968	60.0	1,315	40.0	3,283
1954	2,057	58.5	1,460	41.5	3,517
1955	2,230	69.5	980	30.5	3,210
1956	2,578	74.1	900	25.9	3,478
1957	2,314	74.1	810	25.9	3,124
1958	2,096	67.0	1,034	33.0	3,130
1959	*2,753	66.7	1,372	33.3	4,125
1960	2,444	64.0	1,375	36.0	3,819
1961	2,697	54.9	2,214	45.1	4,911
1962 1/	2,717	51.4	*2,571	48.6	*5,288

1/ Preliminary. *Record.

SUPPLY OF GROUNDFISH AND ATLANTIC OCEAN PERCH FILLETS, 1952-62

Year	U.S. production 1/		Imports 2/		Total
	Thousand pounds	Percent	Thousand pounds	Percent	Thousand pounds
1952	132,662	55.3	107,401	44.7	240,063
1953	112,280	55.6	89,706	44.4	201,986
1954	122,391	47.1	137,548	52.9	259,939
1955	105,157	44.0	128,312	55.0	233,469
1956	107,138	44.2	135,295	55.8	242,433
1957	96,650	40.7	140,678	59.3	237,328
1958	99,074	40.3	146,589	59.7	245,663
1959	91,133	33.0	184,837	67.0	275,970
1960	93,818	37.6	155,550	62.4	249,368
1961	93,039	32.3	195,099	67.7	288,138
1962 3/	90,548	29.0	*221,382	71.0	*311,930

1/ Record production, 1951 (148,786,000 pounds). 2/ Includes imports of frozen blocks of groundfish. 3/ Preliminary. * Record.

SUPPLY OF FILLETS, STEAKS, ETC., OTHER THAN GROUNDFISH AND ATLANTIC OCEAN PERCH, 1952-62

Year	U.S. production		Imports		Total
	Thousand pounds	Percent	Thousand pounds	Percent	Thousand pounds
1952	58,535	52.5	52,873	47.5	111,408
1953	48,132	48.4	51,344	51.6	99,476
1954	51,251	51.6	47,911	48.4	99,162
1955	51,922	48.4	55,223	51.6	107,145
1956	55,661	48.0	60,274	52.0	115,935
1957	57,815	47.7	63,300	52.3	121,115
1958	56,801	47.5	62,688	52.5	119,489
1959	56,104	46.4	64,802	53.6	120,906
1960	59,348	49.0	61,713	51.0	121,061
1961	65,073	49.2	67,167	50.8	132,240
1962 1/	*79,361	50.9	*76,446	49.1	*155,807

1/ Preliminary. * Record.

SUPPLY OF CANNED SALMON, 1952-62

Year	United States pack 1/	Percent of total supply	Imports	Percent of total supply	Total supply	Exports	Total available for U. S. consumption
	Thousand pounds	Percent	Thousand pounds	Percent	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
1952	214,289	95.7	9,544	4.3	223,833	1,427	222,406
1953	187,769	93.9	12,165	6.1	199,934	2,277	197,657
1954	199,810	94.6	11,371	5.4	211,181	7,227	203,954
1955	157,855	91.4	14,644	8.6	172,499	10,429	162,070
1956	168,250	85.4	28,802	14.6	197,052	5,213	191,839
1957	153,917	86.3	24,401	13.7	178,318	6,688	171,630
1958	179,134	86.0	29,226	14.0	208,360	9,227	199,133
1959	118,330	79.2	31,154	20.8	149,484	13,826	135,658
1960	136,049	87.7	19,113	12.3	155,162	11,924	143,238
1961	177,443	96.1	7,167	3.9	184,610	7,186	177,424
1962 2/	184,177	96.4	6,844	3.6	191,021	8,978	182,043

1/ Record pack, 1936 (430,328,496 pounds). 2/ Preliminary.

SUPPLY OF CANNED TUNA, VARIOUS YEARS, 1939-62

(Canned weight)

Year	U.S. pack from domestic catch		U.S. pack from imported fish 1/		Total	Imported canned		Total supply
	Thousand pounds	Percent	Thousand pounds	Percent	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Percent	Thousand pounds
1939. . .	66,685	83.0	3,559	4.4	70,244	2/10,126	12.6	80,370
1940. . .	80,389	89.8	1,455	1.6	81,844	2/ 7,678	8.6	89,522
1947. . .	107,446	93.7	1,060	.9	108,506	2/ 6,148	5.4	114,654
1948. . .	129,554	92.2	2,603	1.9	132,157	2/ 8,302	5.9	140,459
1949. . .	134,032	93.6	4,613	3.2	138,645	4,584	3.2	143,229
1950. . .	152,693	72.6	20,769	9.9	173,462	36,791	17.5	210,253
1951. . .	125,816	74.7	29,549	17.6	155,365	12,971	7.7	168,336
1952. . .	140,200	70.6	34,951	17.6	175,151	23,321	11.8	198,472
1953. . .	135,908	61.8	49,570	22.5	185,478	34,592	15.7	220,070
1954. . .	148,861	60.9	64,147	26.2	213,008	31,589	12.9	244,597
1955. . .	113,647	49.0	82,765	35.7	196,412	35,563	15.3	231,975
1956. . .	152,701	57.0	76,744	28.7	229,445	38,215	14.3	267,660
1957. . .	140,196	50.6	92,260	33.3	232,456	44,386	16.1	276,842
1958. . .	149,810	46.3	127,321	39.4	277,131	46,204	14.3	323,335
1959. . .	132,159	39.1	150,033	44.3	282,192	56,134	16.6	338,326
1960. . .	149,325	42.3	152,063	43.1	301,388	51,755	14.6	353,143
1961. . .	*174,144	47.2	136,468	36.9	310,612	*58,663	15.9	369,275
1962 3/ . .	155,555	39.6	*179,951	45.9	*335,506	56,720	14.5	*392,226

1/ Includes pack canned in American Samoa.

2/ Includes bonito and yellowtail.

3/ Preliminary. * Record.

SUPPLY OF CANNED BONITO AND YELLOWTAIL, VARIOUS YEARS, 1939-62

Year	United States pack		Imports				Total supply
			In oil	In brine	Total		
	Thousand pounds	Percent	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Percent	Thousand pounds
1939. . .	4,744	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)
1940. . .	4,049	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)
1949. . .	3,056	27.5	3/ 8,054	(3)	8,054	72.5	11,110
1950. . .	1,332	14.1	3/ 8,135	(3)	8,135	85.9	9,467
1951. . .	1,961	15.8	3/10,437	(3)	10,437	84.2	12,398
1952. . .	4,266	23.6	3/13,812	(3)	13,812	76.4	18,078
1953. . .	3,226	24.0	3/10,242	(3)	10,242	76.0	13,468
1954. . .	1,446	8.6	12,996	2,375	15,371	91.4	16,817
1955. . .	88	.6	11,725	3,589	15,314	99.4	15,402
1956. . .	125	.9	10,409	3,210	13,619	99.1	13,744
1957. . .	220	1.4	11,608	3,905	15,513	98.6	15,733
1958. . .	2,107	14.4	9,759	2,732	12,491	85.6	14,598
1959. . .	1,071	7.3	9,675	3,848	13,523	92.7	14,594
1960. . .	276	2.7	7,109	2,795	9,904	97.3	10,180
1961. . .	3,023	22.6	6,853	3,503	10,356	77.4	13,379
1962 4/ .	610	6.5	6,128	2,599	8,727	93.5	9,337

1/ Data not available. 2/ Prior to 1948 imports of bonito and yellowtail were included with those of tuna. 3/ Data on the pack in brine have been included with the pack in oil. 4/ Preliminary.

SUPPLIES OF CERTAIN FISHERY PRODUCTS

CATCH AND IMPORTS OF TUNA, 1952-62

Year	United States catch 1/	Imports		
		Fresh & frozen including cooked loins and discs (round weight) 2/	Canned	
			In oil	In brine
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
1952	322,694	69,511	4,288	19,033
1953	302,804	96,120	4,712	29,880
1954	322,696	125,992	1,111	30,478
1955	270,366	154,668	818	34,745
1956	329,482	138,936	586	37,629
1957	296,735	172,697	1,068	43,318
1958	319,377	233,873	758	45,446
1959	285,909	284,115	830	55,304
1960	298,203	267,139	596	51,159
1961	325,804	242,687	431	58,232
1962 3/	309,100	322,801	358	56,362

1/ Does not include Hawaii prior to 1959 or Puerto Rico.
2/ Does not include landings of foreign-caught fish in American Samoa. 3/ Preliminary.

SUPPLY OF CANNED SARDINES, 1952-62

Year	U. S. production		Imports 1/		Exports		Total supply available for U. S. consumption
	Maine	Pacific	In oil	Not in oil	In oil	Not in oil	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
1952	82,622	4,803	20,887	10,095	3,250	36,620	78,537
1953	65,110	2,862	23,094	34,271	773	9,184	115,380
1954	68,677	60,215	22,294	22,957	816	16,441	156,886
1955	29,691	63,657	20,930	9,886	1,179	45,431	77,554
1956	52,216	33,963	18,581	10,460	229	39,445	75,546
1957	51,894	22,399	20,127	14,396	379	14,922	93,515
1958	49,139	100,016	18,001	21,172	645	17,816	169,867
1959	41,024	33,956	21,153	11,603	1,271	37,453	69,012
1960	46,744	27,714	21,236	16,732	264	20,955	91,207
1961	17,635	18,859	27,877	25,702	185	7,475	82,413
1962 2/	50,178	6,168	32,613	32,476	578	7,188	113,669

1/ Includes sea herring. 2/ Preliminary.

SUPPLY OF CANNED SARDINES OBTAINED FROM DOMESTIC PACK AND IMPORTS, 1952-62

Year	United States pack 1/	Percent of total supply	Imports 2/	Percent of total supply	Total supply
	Thousand pounds	Percent	Thousand pounds	Percent	Thousand pounds
1952	87,425	73.8	30,982	26.2	118,407
1953	67,972	54.2	57,365	45.8	125,337
1954	128,892	74.0	45,251	26.0	174,143
1955	93,348	75.2	30,816	24.8	124,164
1956	86,179	74.8	29,041	25.2	115,220
1957	74,293	68.3	34,523	31.7	108,816
1958	149,155	79.2	39,173	20.8	188,328
1959	74,980	69.6	32,756	30.4	107,736
1960	74,458	66.2	37,968	33.8	112,426
1961	36,494	40.5	53,579	59.5	90,073
1962 3/	56,346	46.4	65,089	53.6	121,435

1/ Includes the pack of Maine and Pacific sardines. 2/ Includes sea herring. 3/ Preliminary.

SUPPLY OF FRESH AND FROZEN SPINY LOBSTERS, 1952-62

Year	United States catch 1/	Imports 2/
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
1952	2,419	15,813
1953	2,745	19,942
1954	2,849	19,760
1955	3,154	22,479
1956	3,849	25,258
1957	*4,687	28,236
1958	3,588	25,938
1959	3,698	28,092
1960	3,210	32,346
1961	3,235	32,610
1962 3/	3,600	*35,948

1/ Round weight. 2/ Imported weight, consisting largely of tails. 3/ Preliminary. * Record.

SUPPLY OF FRESH AND FROZEN NORTHERN LOBSTERS, 1952-62

Year	United States catch				Imports		Total supply
	Maine	Other States	Total	Percent of total	Total 1/	Percent of total	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Percent	Thousand pounds	Percent	Thousand pounds
1952	20,036	4,995	25,031	52	23,197	48	48,228
1953	22,300	5,815	28,115	55	22,610	45	50,725
1954	21,668	5,813	27,481	55	22,468	45	49,949
1955	22,718	6,236	28,954	56	22,962	44	51,916
1956	20,572	5,948	26,520	54	22,484	46	49,004
1957	24,403	5,752	30,155	58	22,218	42	52,373
1958	21,312	5,915	27,227	56	21,413	44	48,640
1959	22,329	6,756	29,085	58	20,635	42	49,720
1960	24,014	7,154	*31,168	59	21,403	41	*52,571
1961	20,918	7,080	27,998	57	21,299	43	49,297
1962 2/	22,100	6,100	28,200	56	22,102	44	50,302

1/ Record imports, 1951 (23,558,000 pounds). 2/ Preliminary. * Record.

SUPPLY OF SHRIMP, 1952-62

Year	United States catch			Imports 2/		Total
	Heads-on	Heads-off 1/	Percent of total	Heads-off	Percent of total	Heads-off
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Percent	Thousand pounds	Percent	Thousand pounds
1952	227,221	135,251	78	38,471	22	173,722
1953	260,357	154,974	78	43,100	22	198,074
1954	*268,334	*159,723	79	41,519	21	201,242
1955	244,335	145,438	73	53,772	27	199,210
1956	224,173	133,436	66	68,618	34	202,054
1957	203,882	121,358	64	69,676	36	191,034
1958	213,842	127,287	60	85,394	40	212,681
1959 3/	240,182	142,965	56	111,704	44	254,669
1960 3/	249,452	148,483	55	119,139	45	267,622
1961 3/	174,530	103,887	44	134,564	56	238,451
1962 4/	190,400	119,874	44	*151,408	56	*271,282

1/ Converted to heads-off weight by dividing heads-on weight by 1.68. 2/ Imports for 1952-58 were considered to consist entirely of heads-off shrimp. Those for the following years were converted to heads-off weight on the basis of available data on the actual composition of the imports. See page 31. 3/ Revised. 4/ Preliminary. *Record.

SUPPLY OF CANNED CRAB MEAT, VARIOUS YEARS, 1939-62

Year	United States pack	Percent of total supply	Imports	Percent of total supply	Total supply	Exports	Total available for U.S. consumption
	Thousand pounds	Percent	Thousand pounds	Percent	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
1939.	640	4.5	*13,507	95.5	*14,147	-	*14,147
1948.	4,306	76.3	1,337	23.7	5,643	73	5,570
1950.	2,675	39.7	4,070	60.3	6,745	20	6,725
1951.	2,924	59.8	1,968	40.2	4,892	47	4,845
1952.	1,678	44.7	2,080	55.3	3,758	33	3,725
1953.	2,240	36.0	3,983	64.0	6,223	20	6,203
1954.	3,013	51.2	2,867	48.8	5,880	19	5,861
1955.	1,934	28.1	4,951	71.9	6,885	19	6,866
1956.	2,431	30.1	5,640	69.9	8,071	17	8,054
1957.	3,013	32.8	6,185	67.2	9,198	29	9,169
1958.	2,804	32.4	5,854	67.6	8,658	(1)	8,658
1959.	2,942	28.7	7,304	71.3	10,246	(1)	10,246
1960.	4,115	47.7	4,507	52.3	8,622	(1)	8,622
1961.	5,000	54.1	4,237	45.9	9,237	(1)	9,237
1962 2/ . . .	*5,136	59.4	3,506	40.6	8,642	(1)	8,642

1/ Data not available. 2/ Preliminary. * Record.

SUPPLY OF FISH OILS, 1950-62

(Excluding liver, whale, and sperm oil)

Year	United States production	Imports	Total supply	Exports 1/	Available for U. S. consumption
	Thousand gallons	Thousand gallons	Thousand gallons	Thousand gallons	Thousand gallons
1950.	21,433	2,018	23,451	10,130	13,321
1951.	17,804	2,316	20,120	6,645	13,475
1952.	15,818	2,079	17,897	5,861	12,036
1953.	20,090	1,594	21,684	14,462	7,222
1954.	21,628	1,735	23,363	18,884	4,479
1955.	24,679	1,384	26,063	19,023	7,040
1956.	26,302	1,421	27,723	18,774	8,949
1957.	19,759	967	20,726	15,325	5,401
1958.	21,551	657	22,208	12,539	9,669
1959.	24,424	900	25,324	19,264	6,060
1960.	27,416	1,191	28,607	19,155	9,452
1961.	33,946	1,118	35,064	16,331	18,733
1962 2/ . . .	32,665	1,356	34,021	16,407	17,614

1/ Includes small quantities of non-medicinal liver oils. 2/ Preliminary.

SUPPLY OF FISH MEAL AND SOLUBLES, 1952-62

Year	U. S. production 1/		Imports		Total
	Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent	Tons
1952	256,644	55.8	2/203,539	44.2	460,183
1953	279,598	68.0	2/131,473	32.0	411,071
1954	314,482	68.1	147,584	31.9	462,066
1955	319,962	76.2	99,692	23.8	419,654
1956	360,207	79.6	92,089	20.4	452,296
1957	325,221	79.0	86,414	21.0	411,635
1958	313,228	74.3	108,167	25.7	421,395
1959	*389,231	72.5	147,392	27.5	536,623
1960	339,601	71.8	133,349	28.2	472,950
1961	367,392	62.3	221,923	37.7	589,315
1962 3/	373,399	59.3	* 256,320	40.7	* 629,719

1/ Includes homogenized condensed fish. 2/ Imports of meal only. Data not available on imports of solubles. 3/ Preliminary. *Record.
Note:--Wet weight of solubles and homogenized condensed fish have been converted to dry weight by reducing their poundage by one-half.

SUPPLY OF FISH MEAL, 1952-62

Year	U. S. production		Imports		Total
	Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent	Tons
1952	221,403	52.1	203,539	47.9	424,942
1953	238,851	64.5	131,473	35.5	370,324
1954	256,967	63.8	145,777	36.2	402,744
1955	264,502	73.0	98,003	27.0	362,505
1956	295,793	76.6	90,421	23.4	386,214
1957	264,085	76.5	81,196	23.5	345,281
1958	248,140	71.2	100,352	28.8	348,492
1959	306,551	69.8	132,925	30.2	439,476
1960	290,137	68.8	131,561	31.2	421,698
1961	* 311,265	58.8	217,845	41.2	529,110
1962 1/	311,232	55.2	* 252,307	44.8	* 563,539

1/ Preliminary. * Record.

SUPPLY OF FISH SOLUBLES, 1952-62

Year	U. S. production 1/		Imports		Total
	Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent	Tons
1952	70,482	100.0	(2)	-	70,482
1953	81,494	100.0	(2)	-	81,494
1954	115,030	97.0	3,614	3.0	118,644
1955	110,919	97.1	3,297	2.9	114,216
1956	128,829	97.7	2,991	2.3	131,820
1957	122,273	92.6	9,709	7.4	131,982
1958	130,177	89.9	14,567	10.1	144,744
1959	*165,359	86.1	*26,630	13.9	*191,989
1960	98,929	96.9	3,174	3.1	102,103
1961	112,254	94.3	6,739	5.7	118,993
1962 3/	124,334	95.2	6,308	4.8	130,642

1/ Includes homogenized condensed fish. 2/ Data not available. 3/ Preliminary. * Record.
Note:--Imports of solubles are understood to be on a wet-weight basis except for those from the Union of South Africa, which are believed to be on a dry-weight basis.

The 1961 world commercial catch of fish, crustaceans, mollusks, etc., totaled a record 90.7 billion pounds, according to the "Yearbook of Fishery Statistics, 1961" released by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The 1961 catch was 8 percent over the 1960 production of 83.8 billion pounds and was more than double the volume taken in 1938 and 1948--just before and after World War II.

Five countries accounted for well over 50 percent of the 1961 world catch. Japan (16.3 percent) continued to be the leading fishing nation of the world. Peru, the third place fishing nation in 1960, moved up to second position in 1961 with 12.7 percent of the world catch. In third place was China (Mainland) with 12.2 percent, followed by the U. S. S. R. (7.9 percent), and the United States (7.1 percent).

In 1956, the United States ranked second only to Japan as a fishing nation. In 1961, it followed not only Japan but also Peru, China (Mainland), and the U. S. S. R. Peru's catch has risen phenomenally from only 470 million pounds in 1955 to 11.6 billion pounds in 1961, due chiefly to the development of the anchovy fishery.

Asia, excluding the U. S. S. R., accounted for 41 percent of the world catch. Europe, excluding the U. S. S. R., accounted for 20 percent, followed by South America, 15 percent; North America, 10 percent; U. S. S. R., 8 percent; and Africa, 6 percent. An insignificant quantity, percentage-wise, was taken in Oceania.

About 37 percent of the world catch was marketed fresh. Reduction into meal and oil accounted for 23 percent; cured, 18 percent; and canned and frozen, 10 percent each. The remaining 2 percent was used for miscellaneous purposes.

WORLD CATCH OF FISH, CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSKS, ETC., BY COUNTRIES, 1961
(Live weight basis)

Country	Billion pounds	Percent
Japan	14.79	16.3
Peru	11.56	12.7
China (Mainland)	1/11.07	12.2
U. S. S. R.	7.16	7.9
United States	2/ 6.48	7.1
Norway	3.33	3.7
Canada	2.25	2.5
Spain	2.24	2.5
India	2.12	2.3
United Kingdom	1.98	2.2
Indonesia	1.62	1.8
Iceland	1.55	1.7
Union of South Africa	1.45	1.6
Denmark	1.41	1.5
Germany, Western	1.36	1.5
Portugal	1.26	1.4
France	1.25	1.4
Republic of the Philippines	1.05	1.2
Chile	.95	1.0
Korea, South	.91	1.0
South West Africa	.78	.9
Netherlands	.76	.8
Pakistan	.70	.8
China (Taiwan)	.69	.7
Thailand	.67	.7
Sweden	.58	.6
Brazil	3/ .57	.6
Angola	.53	.6
Viet-Nam, South	3/ .53	.6
Italy	.52	.6
Mexico	1/ .42	.5
Poland	.41	.5
Federation of Malaya	.39	.4
Other	7.40	8.2
Total	90.74	100.0

1/ 1959 data. 2/ Revised. 3/ 1960 data.

WORLD CATCH OF FISH, CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSKS, ETC., BY CONTINENTS, 1955 and 1961

(Live weight basis)

Continent	1955	1961	Increase (1961 over 1955)
	Billion pounds	Billion pounds	Percent
Asia (excluding U. S. S. R.)	25.51	36.79	44
Europe (excluding U. S. S. R.)	16.95	17.99	6
South America	1.78	13.76	673
North America	8.71	9.33	7
U. S. S. R.	5.51	7.16	30
Africa	3.73	5.45	46
Oceania	.22	.26	18
Total	62.41	90.74	45

WORLD CATCH OF FISH, CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSKS, ETC., BY MAJOR FISHING AREAS, 1955 and 1961

(Live weight basis)

Area	1955	1961	Increase (1961 over 1955)
	Billion pounds	Billion pounds	Percent
Marine fisheries:			
Northern hemisphere areas	42.06	52.12	24
Tropical areas	10.65	24.53	130
Southern hemisphere areas	3.02	4.41	46
Total	55.73	81.06	45
Fresh-water fisheries:			
Asia (excluding U. S. S. R.)	3.81	6.75	77
Africa (excluding U. S. S. R.)	.86	1.10	28
U. S. S. R.	1.26	.92	-27
North America	.26	.29	12
South America	.20	.29	45
Europe	.29	.33	14
Oceania	(1)	(1)	-
Total	6.68	9.68	45
Grand total	62.41	90.74	45

1/ Negligible.

WORLD CATCH OF FISH, CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSKS, ETC., BY SPECIES GROUPS, 1955 and 1961

(Live weight basis)

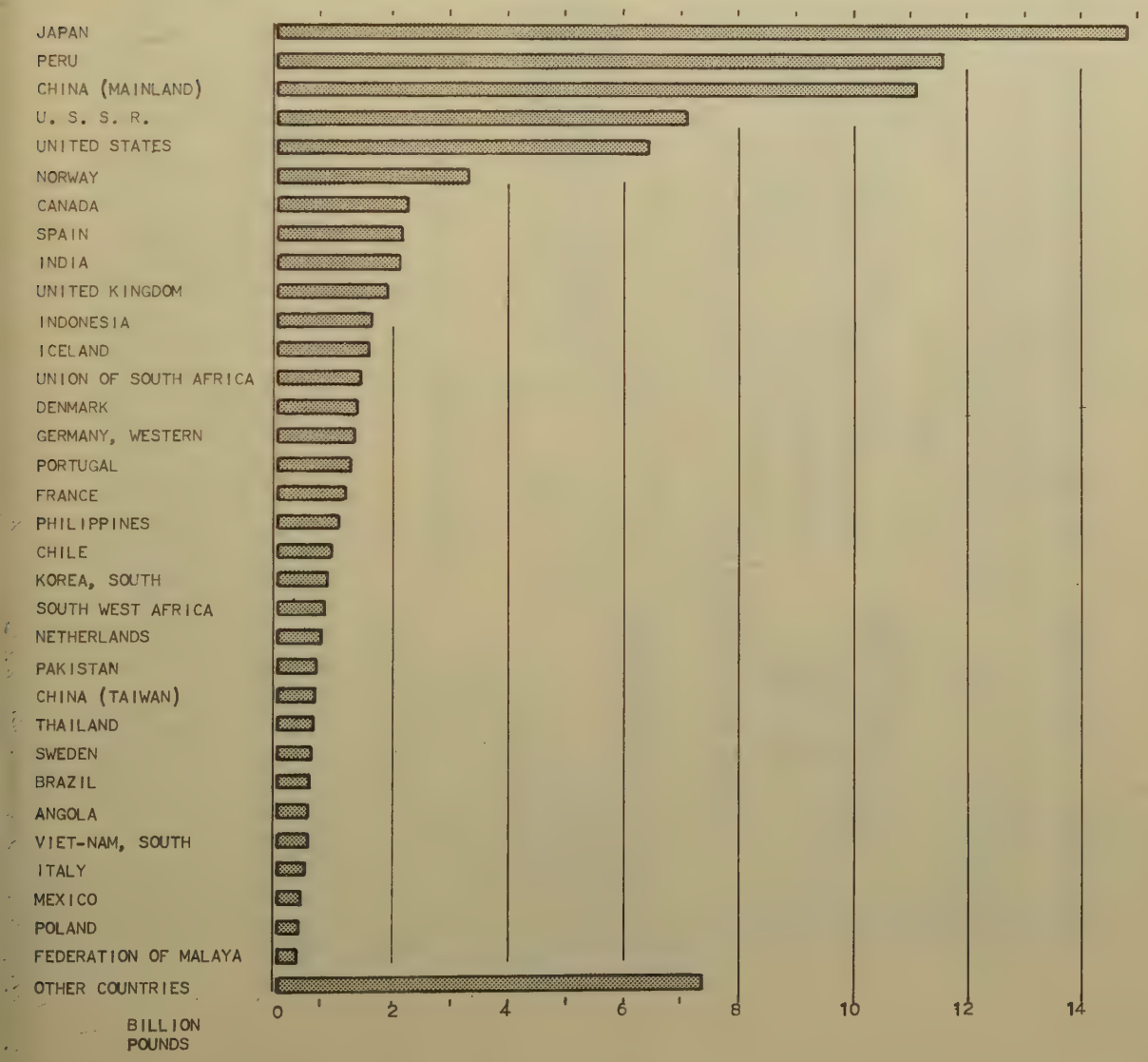
Species groups	1955	1961	Increase (1961 over 1955)
	Billion pounds	Billion pounds	Percent
Herring, sardines, anchovies, etc.	14.24	27.75	95
Mixed and unidentified fishes	10.65	14.72	38
Cods, hakes, haddocks, etc.	10.34	11.16	8
Fresh-water fishes	6.68	9.68	45
Miscellaneous marine teleosteans	6.48	8.88	37
Mollusks	4.25	5.05	19
Tunas, bonitos, mackerels, etc.	3.40	4.65	37
Flounders, halibuts, soles, etc.	1.32	2.89	119
Crustaceans	1.79	1.94	8
Salmon, trouts, smelts, etc.	1.59	1.70	7
Aquatic plants	.88	1.28	45
Sharks, rays, etc.	.64	.75	17
Aquatic animals	.15	.29	93
Total	62.41	90.74	45

ESTIMATED USE OF THE WORLD CATCH, 1955 and 1961

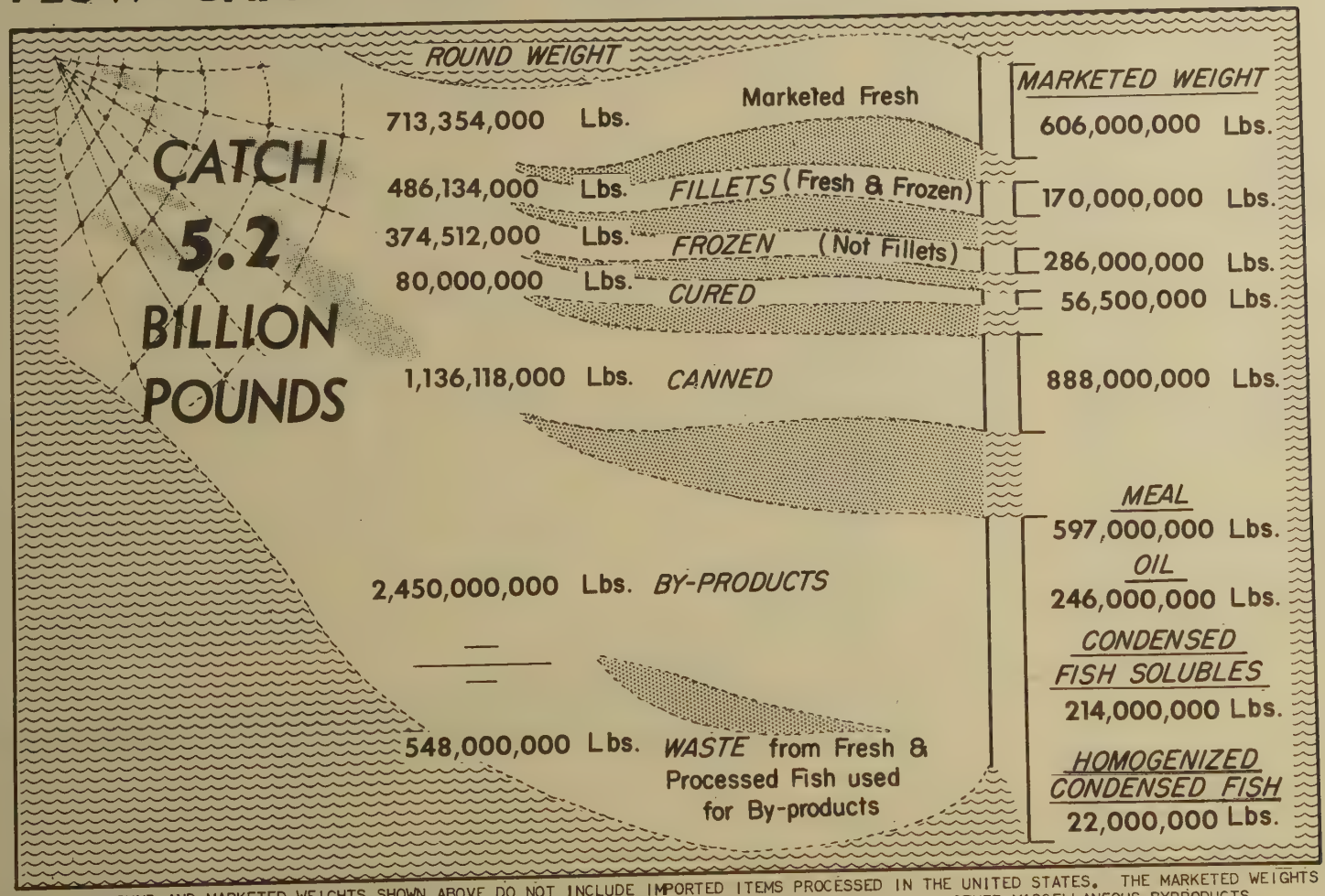
(Live weight basis)

Manner used	1955	1961	Increase (1961 over 1955)
	Billion pounds	Billion pounds	Percent
Marketed fresh	26.9	34.1	27
Reduced to meal, oil, etc.	7.9	21.1	167
Cured	15.7	16.1	3
Canned	5.5	8.6	56
Frozen	4.2	8.6	105
Miscellaneous purposes	2.2	2.2	-
Total	62.4	90.7	45

WORLD CATCH OF FISH, CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSKS, ETC., BY COUNTRIES, 1961



FLOW CHART of the COMMERCIAL FISHERIES - 1962



NOTE: THE ROUND AND MARKETED WEIGHTS SHOWN ABOVE DO NOT INCLUDE IMPORTED ITEMS PROCESSED IN THE UNITED STATES. THE MARKETED WEIGHTS LISTED DO NOT INCLUDE FRESH BAIT, OR ANIMAL FOOD PREPARED FROM WASTE, SHELL PRODUCTS, OR OTHER MISCELLANEOUS BYPRODUCTS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, Frank P. Briggs		3156	4966
Commissioner, Fish and Wildlife Service, Clarence F. Pautzke		3156	4678
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries			
Director, Donald L. McKernan		3356	4993
Assistant Director, Harold E. Crowther		3356	4993
Program Development Officer, Keith R. McCarthy		3356	5312
Division of Administration, Chief, Cleo F. Layton		3352	3436
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Assistant Chief, John I. Hodges		3348	2184
Resource Management Officer, Ralph E. Curtiss		3348	2185
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Reports	Leslie W. Scattergood	3042	2213
Resource Management	Alva F. Rollins	2449	4543
Statistics	Edward A. Power	8015	4881

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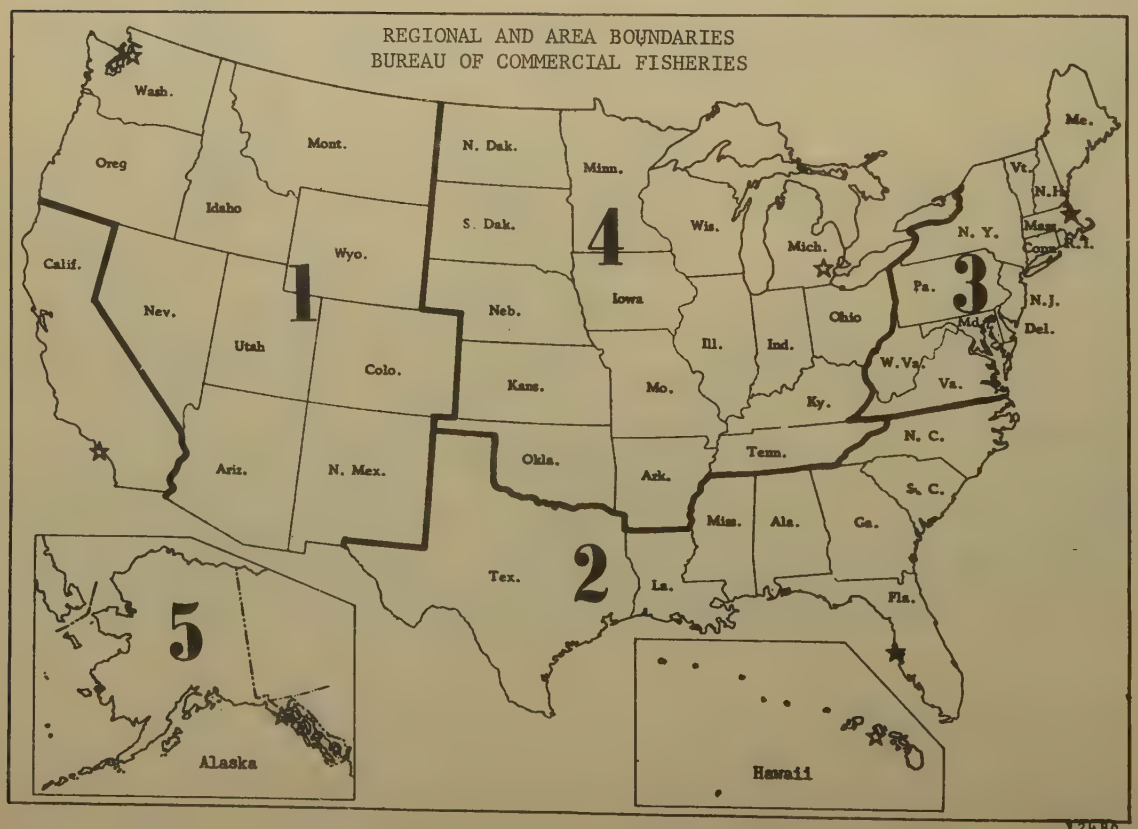
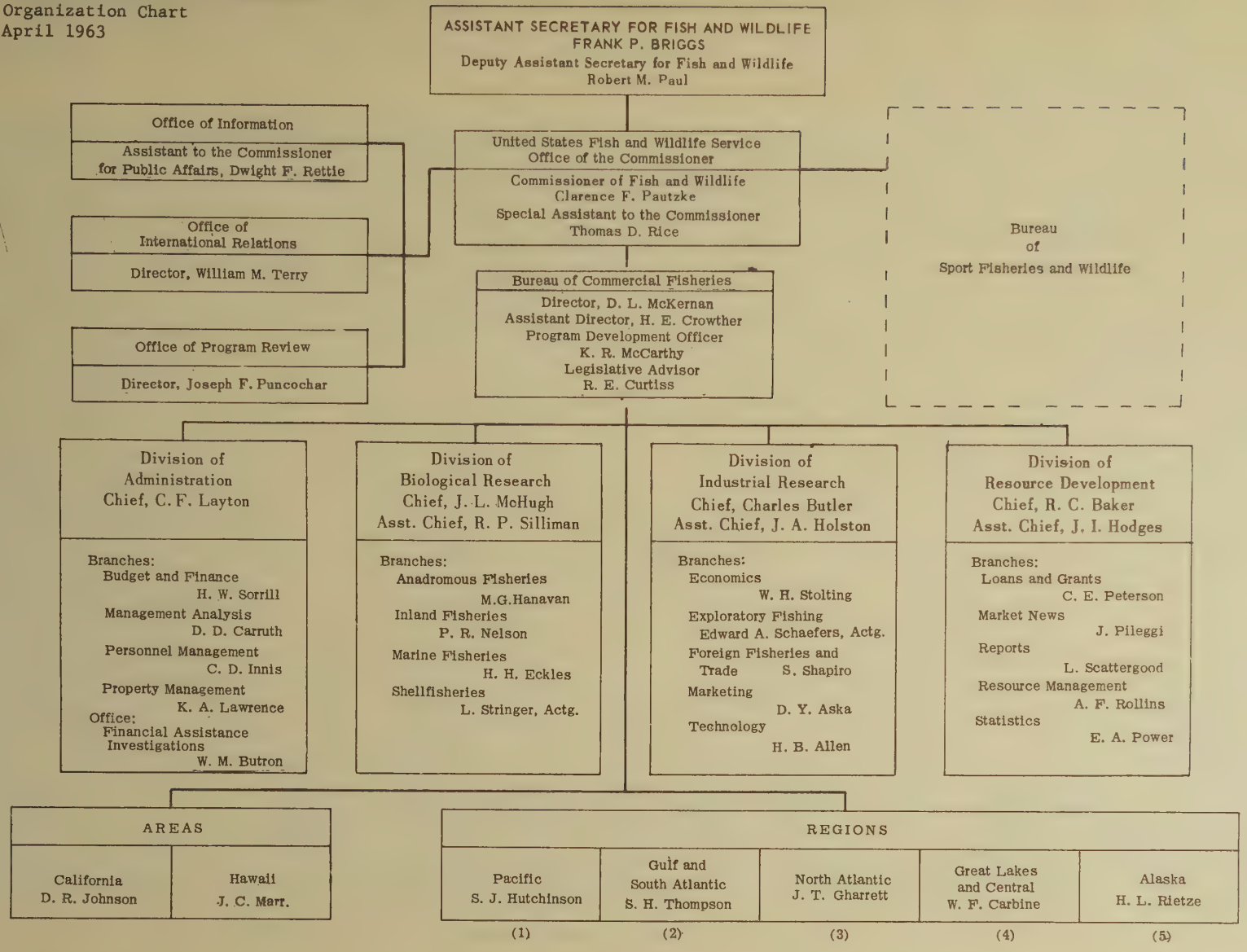


Department of the Interior
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries
Organization Chart
April 1963



TOTAL AMOUNTS AVAILABLE TO THE BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROGRAM - FY 1962 (Revised)

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	Annual Definite Appropriations						Permanent Indefinite Appropriations				Contributed Funds	Reimbursement	Total Program 1/
	Management and Investigations of Resources 1/	Special Foreign Currency Program	Construction 1/	Construction of fishing vessels	General Administrative Expenses	Administration of Pribilof Islands	Payment to Alaska, Pribilof Islands Funds	Promote and Develop Fisheries etc.	Mortgage Insurance Fund Fishery Vessel	Fisheries Loan Fund			
1. Management	364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	380
2. Marketing and technology	2,665	125	-	-	-	-	-	1,757	-	-	410	324	5,281
3. Research	6,613	175	-	-	-	-	-	2,568	-	-	721	593	10,670
4. Research on fish migration over dams	922	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	89	1,261
5. Fishing vessel mortgage insurance	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
6. Columbia River fishery facilities	1,928	-	1,513	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3,444
7. Construction of fishery facilities	-	-	843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	843
8. Construction of fishing vessels	-	-	-	505	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	505
9. General administrative services	-	-	-	-	482	-	-	364	-	-	35	23	904
10. Administration of Pribilof Islands	-	-	-	-	-	1,735	-	-	-	-	-	16	1,751
11. Fur-seal research	-	-	-	-	-	233	-	-	-	-	-	-	233
12. Payment to Alaska from Pribilof Islands Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	537	-	-	-	-	-	537
13. Federal ship mortgage insurance for fishing vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
14. Loans to fisheries:													
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,700	-	-	2,700
Administrative expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	222	-	-	222
15. Fisheries Advisory Committee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	20
Total program	12,531	300	2,356	505	482	1,968	537	4,959	4	2,922	1,168	1,062	28,794
Prior year balance for the program	-31	-	-1,039	-	-	-	-	-266	-3	-6,059	-144	-	-7,542
Transfer to G.S.A.	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Unobligated balance lapsing	30	-	-	245	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	288
Balance available in subsequent years	-	-	6,244	-	-	-	-	65	8	5,066	98	-	11,481
Transfers out	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	88
Collection of loans, interest, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-9	-1,930	-	-	-1,939
Total appropriation	12,550	300	7,561	750	482	1,981	537	4,757	-	-	1,210	1,062	31,190

1/ Includes unobligated balances brought forward from the Corps of Engineers transfer funds for F. Y. 1961.

TOTAL AMOUNTS AVAILABLE TO THE BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROGRAM - FY 1963 (Preliminary)

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	Annual Definite Appropriations						Permanent Indefinite Appropriations				Contributed funds	Reimbursements	Budget		
	Management and investigations of resources	Special foreign currency program	Construction 1/	Construction of fishing vessels	General administrative expenses 1/	Administration of Pribilof Islands	Payment to Alaska, Pribilof Islands funds	Promote and develop fisheries etc.	Mortgage insurance fund fishing vessels	Fisheries loan fund			1963	1962	Difference
1. Management	374	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374	380	- 6
2. Marketing and technology	3,208	125	-	-	-	-	-	1,918	-	-	426	327	6,004	5,281	+ 723
3. Research	8,022	175	-	-	-	-	-	2,430	-	-	805	508	11,940	10,670	+ 1,270
4. Research on fish migration over dams	1,463	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	108	1,821	1,261	+ 560
5. Fishing vessel mortgage insurance	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	39	+ 11
6. Columbia River fishery facilities	2,084	-	2,229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	4,353	3,444	+ 909
7. Construction of fishery facilities	-	-	12,488	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,488	843	+11,645
8. Construction of fishing vessels	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	505	+ 245
9. General administrative services	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	367	-	-	35	20	1,022	904	+ 118
10. Administration of Pribilof Islands	-	-	-	-	-	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	15	1,765	1,751	+ 14
11. Fur-seal research	-	-	-	-	-	248	-	-	-	-	-	2	250	233	+ 17
12. Payment to Alaska from Pribilof Islands funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	521	-	-	-	-	-	521	537	- 16
13. Federal ship mortgage insurance for fishing vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	- 4
14. Loans to fisheries:															
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,255	-	-	2,255	2,700	- 445
Administrative expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	250	222	+ 28
15. Fisheries Advisory Committee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	35	20	+ 15
Total program	15,201	300	14,717	750	600	1,998	521	5,000	-	2,505	1,306	980	43,878	28,794	+15,084
Prior year balance for the program	-	-	-6,244	-	-	-	-	- 65	- 8	-5,066	- 98	-	-11,481	-7,542	- 3,939
Transfer to G. S. A.	+ 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+ 24	20	+ 4
Balance available in subsequent years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	23	4,461	31	-	4,651	11,481	- 6,830
Collection of loans, interest, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-15	-1,900	-	-	- 1,915	-1,939	+ 24
Unobligated balance lapsing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	288	- 288
Transfers out	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	- 88
Total appropriation	15,225	300	8,473	750	600	1,998	521	5,071	-	-	1,239	980	35,157	31,190	+ 3,967

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Tampa, Florida	B. J. McDaniel, 1508 Lucas Drive, Hookers Point	248-3906
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Galiano, Louisiana	M. P. Duet, P. O. Box 162	MErcury 2-7157
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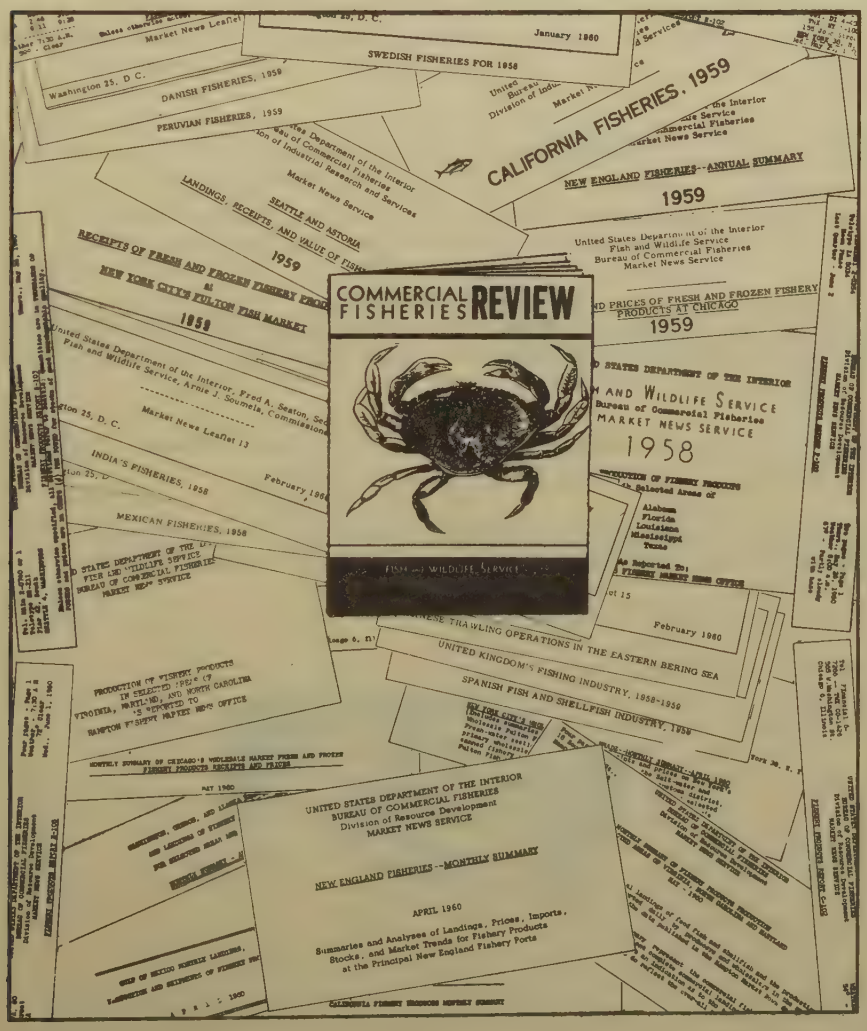
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MARKET NEWS SERVICE
NEW ENGLAND FISHERIES--MONTHLY SUMMARY
APRIL 1960
Summaries and Analyses of Landings, Prices, Imports, Stocks, and Market Trends for Fishery Products at the Principal New England Fishery Ports

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( )	SA-4	South Carolina Landings
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